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BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 73— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 26, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

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*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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Daily Edition.

| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 | Rs. 48 |
| Half-Yearly | ,, 16 | ,, 18 | ,, 24 |
| Quarterly.. | ,, 8 | ,, 9 | ,, 12 |
| Monthly .. | ,, 3 | ,, 3/8 | ,, 4 |

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Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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**THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

**P. & O.**
AND
**BRITISH INDIA.**

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29th Mar. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 5th Apr. | NALDERA.* | | 15,993 |
| 9th ,, | DEVANHA | Extra steamer .. | 8,092 |
| 12th ,, | MALWA .. | | 10,941 |
| 19th ,, | DONGOLA | MALOJA x | 20,700 |
| 26th ,, | MACEDONIA | | 11,030 |
| 3rd May. | DELTA .. | CHINA * | 7,952 |
| 10th ,, | MANTUA.. | | 10,902 |
| 17th ,, | DONGOLA | MONGOLIA x | 16,385 |
| 24th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | | 7,622 |
| 31st ,, | DELTA .. | NARKUNDA x | 16,227 |
| 7th June. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 14th ,, | DONGOLA | KHIVA * | 9,097 |
| 21st ,, | NALDERA | | 15,996 |
| 28th ,, | DELTA .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |
| 5th July. | MACEDONIA .. | | 11,089 |
| 12th ,, | CHINA .. | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 19th ,, | DELTA .. | | 8,097 |
| 26th ,, | CALEDONIA.. | MOOLTAN | 20,700 |

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 4th April | MANELA .. .. | 8,303 |
| 18th ,, | MATIANA .. .. | 8,965 |
| 2nd May | DOMALA .. .. | 8,441 |
| 23rd ,, | MASHOBRA .. | 8,324 |
| 13th June | DURENDA * .. | 7,241 |
| 27th ,, | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 11th July | DUMANA .. | 8,600 |
| 25th ,, | MODASA .. | 8,986 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 27th Mar. | BANGALA .. .. | 3,948 |
| 12th April | ALIPORE* .. .. | 5,273 |
| 19th ,, | NAGPORE* .. .. | 5,283 |
| 26th ,, | PERIM* .. .. | 7,648 |
| 30th ,, | KIDDERPORE * .. | 5,334 |
| 5th May | SICILIA § .. .. | 6,813 |
| 26th ,, | SOUDAN § .. .. | 6,696 |
| 7th July | SICILIA § .. .. | 6,813 |
| 28th ,, | SOUDAN § .. .. | 6,696 |

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 26th March. .. | BAMORA .. | Busreh via K'ch & P Gulf Ports 11-30 a. m. |
| 28th ,, .. | VASNA .. | Busreh via K'chi |
| 29th ,, .. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via K'war |
| 31st ,, .. | VITA .. | Karachi via K'war |
| 2nd April .. | KHANDALLA.. | East & S. Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

**N.Y.K LINE.**
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muroran Maru | Y. Watanabe | 5374 | 19th ,, | 31st March |
| Lima Maru | J. Etigawa | 6989 | 28th ,, | 9th April |
| Pena Ma[illegible] | G. Goto | 5214 | 3rd Apr. | 12th ,, |
| *Ta[illegible] Ma[illegible] | N. Wada | 5845 | 8th ,, | 22nd ,, |
| Geno[illegible] Me[illegible] | K. Ogawa | 6785 | 16th ,, | 30th ,, |
| Sado aru | I. Nirei | 5898 | 28th ,, | 12th May |

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

| For:—Class | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd with food | 3rd without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 520 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe | 613 | 580 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING.

**BANK OF BARODA, LD.**

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | ..... | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | ..... | Rs. 29,92,956 |
| Reserve Fund | ..... | Rs. 20,75,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Barod State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

**THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.**

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | ... | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | ..... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ..... | Rs. 74,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which, can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
**ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.**
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

**THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.**
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 3.
BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Baghdad | Hillah |
| Bahrein | Karachi |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | ..... | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | ..... | £1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ..... | £ 300,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | ..... | £1,000,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

**THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June,
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.**
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ..... | Yen 74,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Samarang |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Canton | Manila | Singapore |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Shimonosaki |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Fengtien | New York | Sydney |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Harbin | Peking | Teiman |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 897.

**'RADIOLITE'**
CHARGE YOUR BATTERY IN 20 MINUTES.
RADIOLITE preserves the life of your new battery.
Rejuvenates old, weak, sulphated and sluggish batteries.
Makes them full of life, vigor and pep.
Removes and prevents sulphation.
Will charge any make of battery in 20 minutes.
Will not over-charge.
Prevents plate buckling, warping, cracking.
Prevents muddy and soft positives.
Preserves plates and insulators.
RADIOLITE WILL DOUBLE THE LIFE OF A NEW BATTERY.
RADIOLITE HAS PROVEN ITSELF.
Read what people here in your own town have to say about it.
Radiolite does more than is claimed for it and does it well.
GET YOUR BATTERY CHARGED AT THE NEAREST CHARGING STATION
7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Agents wanted to start 'Radiolite' charging Stations.
*Apply, Sole Agents—*
WHITE KERR & COMPANY LIMITED,
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

**THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.**
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 | ... | 27,40,335 |
| Reserve Fund | ..... | 21,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hafizabad | Multan City |
| Amballa City | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa Cant. | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Bombay | Jammu | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jullundur | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Quetta |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

**LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.**
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.**
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
**The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.**
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

**CURE YOUR EYE**
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma (Fills Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS EYE SAFE remedy of nature, Idram Rs. 3-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO. Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
**AMRUTANJAN.**
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Jazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12 0, 64 P. 1 Gross 10-8-0
80 P. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers nee apply.
**AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:**
7. Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

**Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?**
You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing
THE
**Latent Light Culture**
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA)

**BE MAN**
PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity
But
nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.
VAIDY SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit, age exceeding 30 years. Pay according to qualifications. THE CHIEF SECRETARY, Jamashram, Chott Sadri (Mewar).
A R10070

WANTED—VOLUNTEERS, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians to do teaching work in Night Schools in Bombay. Communicate with SECRETARY, VEDASHRAM, Walkeshwar, stating service.
A R10087

WANTED—A well-educated man, having knowledge of Port Trust Docks. Handsome salary. Apply to R. HATIMBHOY & CO., Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
A R10091

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, knowledge of Hindustani essential, one with Gujerati knowledge preferred. Apply stating terms, BOMBAY PHARMACY, 240, TSELRAI MG. TAULAY STREET, RANGOON.
A 10041

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF AGENTS AND AGENTS for a reliable firm, salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to "ANAVIL," ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
10079

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics; and a Qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Good prospects for right men. Apply sharp to the HON. SECRETARY, Parsi Education Society, Parsi (B.B. & C.I.)
A R9962

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

WANTED—A smart MATRIC or UNDER-GRADUATE as a Clerk, having good knowledge of General Correspondence and Municipal Work. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualification. Typist will be preferred. Apply with testimonials, CHHOTALAL T. PARIKH, Chairman, The Managing Committee, City Municipality, Viramgam.
A R19281

## SITUATICNS WANTED.

A First class practical and theoretical MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having four years' mill experience is ready for ENGAGEMENT, works guaranteed. Apply Engineer JAVERILAL CHHOTALAL, Nadiad Kantaria Chuckla.
B R10073

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—BLOCKS of Loheri House at Wiley Road, Agripada. Apply within.
C R10047

TO LET—At Mahableshwar, a Nice Big BUNGALOW, well furnished with outhouses known as Florence Hall. Apply His Highness The AGAKHAN'S ESTATE MANAGER, Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty.
C R9815

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES at Charni Road, Simplex Building, Pownwala Street. Rents moderate. Apply MADHAVJI THAKERSEY & CO., Govind Chowk, Muljl Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay 2.
JA M10054

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9944

TO LET, at Apollo Street, British Hotel Lane, next to Duke and Sons Fort. Premises most suitable for Printing Presses, Offices and Godowns. Apply to HAJI HAROON JANMAHOMED, 83, Jakeria Mansion.
C R10095

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATELY SHOPS in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, rent very moderate. Apply sharp to E. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C19251

LEASE for three years separate Blocks with good convenience, New Nagpada, Second Cerkhan Street, Mistry Building. Apply SAYEED MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, No. 9, Bombay.
C9986

TO LET—Very desirable office and residential premises on 3rd floor at 14-19 Princess Street, Off Queens Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C R10069

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—A large BUNGALOW, consisting two Halls, 24 x 24 three Rooms 12 x 24 one upper floor room 24 x 24 and a room and kitchen and Bath Rooms near Railway and Tramway stations at 167, Dadar Main Road, Dadar. Rent very moderate. Apply within.
C 10096

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—A secondhand one ton FORD TRUCK with body and hood, in good running order. Rs. 1100 or close offer. Apply KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
JA R10061

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—A 4 horse power OIL ENGINE for raising water to the storage tank from the main. Can be seen and inspected by appointment. Apply Box No. 146, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 10097

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1896.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Students, who wish to join the vacation classes to be conched during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
M R10092

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Sunday Chronicle.
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## FINANCIAL.

A FINANCIER WANTED to invest Rs. 50,000 to a lakh in a going Motor concern, on reasonable interest or share or both. Write with terms to Box No. 145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R19283

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest mode No. 29, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with cover and Board. list price Rs. 493, 542 & 592 will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts
Opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 21223.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL
Manufactured from decorticated seed, odourless and tasteless. No eructation. No hiccup, no griping, no nausea. Price As. 5 for 2½ oz. bottle and Re. 1 for 16 oz. bottle. Sold by all well-known Chemists, etc., V.P.P. sent.
Write PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO., near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Bombay.
T

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.
Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.
Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3.—"Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As Told by Satisfied Customers."
Sent free on request.
Address:—
COCOGEM Box 4, Tatapuram P.O.
Cochin-State.
T 19106

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR LORRIES, TYRES AND TUBES.
also
VAUXHALL AND CROSSLEY CARS.
With a view to CLEARING the prices of the above have now been substantially reduced, Inspection invited.

SLOUGH SYNDICATE (India) LTD.
11, Elphinstone Circle,
DEPOT:—Pajee Bunder Sewree.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

DO YOU WANT A JOB?—Then subscribe "WANTED," a weekly journal which gives profuse informations of vacancies throughout India and abroad. For free specimen copy write with half anna stamp to "WANTED," Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
T R10080

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

1ST AND 2ND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at reduced fares between many of the principal stations on this Railway will be issued on any day during the week from 1st April, 1924, available for completion of the return journey from date of issue as under:—

5 days for distances upto 150 miles.
7 days for distances 151 miles to 250 miles.
10 days for distances 251 miles and beyond.

Full particulars can be had at the principal stations or from the undersigned.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Agent & Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Ry.
C19273

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for 4 Boilers by Tinker and Shenton, 30ft. by 8ft. each—3 of 125 lbs. pressure and 1 of 110 lbs. pressure. Also 1 Horizontal Cross Compound Jet Condensing Engine, 950 I. H. P., by Benjamin Good fellow, made in 1888. All the above in good working condition. For particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
19187

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the Undersigned by the 10th of April for the post of ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools, salary Rs. 200-10-250 plus Rs. 20 War Allowance plus Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance p.m., stating age, nationality, religion, mother-tongue, qualifications, previous experience with copies of testimonials. Sound knowledge of English and Urdu and also Persian essential, Graduates to be given preference.

The selected applicant will be called upon to join appointment in July.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, (1) 20th March, 1924.
C19277

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from experienced person with fair knowledge in English and Marathi for the post of Survey and Settlement Officer on a salary of Rs. 40 to begin with. Persons retired from other service may also apply.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHENDRA IYER.
Sandur State, Bellary.
C19278

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at 4-20 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 30th September, 1923.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th day of March, 1924 to the 28th day of March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 12th March, 1924. C19200

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts as at 30th September, 1923.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th day of March 1924 to the 28th day of March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co.,
Agents.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 12th March, 1924. C19201

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th March, 1924 to 29th March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. D. DARU,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st March, 1924. 19185

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that I am not responsible for or party to any transaction made or action taken by my father Mr. Rangnath Mahadeo Ketker, who is living separate from me since long ago.

GOVIND RANGNATH KETKER.
Dadar Gopal Bhavan,
Near Shaitan Chowky.
10100

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE ON KURLA-DEONAR BRANCH.

COMMENCING from Saturday, the 29th March, 1924, an extra passenger train conveying first, second and third class passengers will be run weekly to the following timings for the convenience of persons desiring to visit the "Chembur Garden Suburb."

| | | H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Kurla | ..... | dep. 9-30 |
| Chembur | ..... | arr. 9-40 |
| | | H.M. |
| Chembur | ..... | dep. 10-30 |
| Kurla | ..... | arr. 10-40 |

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th March, 1924.
C19208

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that no applications for the allotment of shares in The Central Bank of India, Limited in terms of the Notice of the 18th August, 1923, issued by the Liquidators of The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, can under any circumstances be accepted after the 15th day of April, 1924, and the Liquidators will, after that date, proceed to deal with the shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited, in respect of which allotments have not been claimed by the shareholders in The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited entitled thereto in terms of the Agreement of the 5th July, 1923.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1924.

ANGUS GILCHRIST,
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Liquidators,
The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.
Address:—
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C19296

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3 Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay on the Thirty First day of March, 1924, at 4-10 O'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company shall be concluded when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

(a) That Article 107 of the Articles of Association of the Company be deleted and the following Article be substituted therefor.
"107. David Sassoon and Company Limited their successors and assigns shall for a period of 15 years from the 24th day of September 1923 be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the company upon the terms and conditions contained in the agreement a copy whereof is set out in the schedule hereto."
(b) That the existing schedule to the Articles of Association be deleted and a new schedule comprising the agreement between the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company Limited of the one part and David Sassoon and Company Limited of the other part (a copy whereof has for the purpose of identification been signed by the Chairman) be substituted therefor and be incorporated as part of the Articles of Association of the Company.
(c) That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorised to affix the seal of the Company to the Agreement a draft whereof has been submitted to this meeting and which is to be entered into between the Company of the one part and Messrs. David Sassoon and Company Limited of the other part and to carry the same into effect.

2. Should the abovementioned Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company and such Meeting will be held on the Fifteenth day of April 1924 at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1924.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LTD.,
H. H. SAWYER—Manager.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19295

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

REQUIRED a RESIDENT MECHANICAL ENGINEER to supervise the manufacture of 72in., 60in. and 57in. diameter steel pipes in Workshops near Bombay and the assembling and laying of the same along 60 miles of pipe track, outside Bombay, at a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month without quarters.

Applicants should be between 35 and 45 years of age and should have had a good technical education.

It is essential that applicants must have a thorough knowledge, and have had considerable experience in steel plating, hydraulic, and pneumatic rivetting, caulking, and general boiler-shop practice and also should have held a responsible position as Works Manager, Shift Engineer or similar post in a Ship Yard, Railway, or large commercial Firm.

The appointment is temporary, but is not expected to terminate within twelve months.

The salary will commence from date of joining appointment in Bombay and single first class rail fare to Bombay will be paid.

The appointment is subject to one month's notice on either side.

The selected candidate will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of sound health and constitution prior to engagement, and will be required to enter on his duties in Bombay early in May, 1924.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and will be received up to 15th April, 1924.

H. J. TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.M.E.,
Special Engineer,
Tansa Completion Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th March, 1924. 19256

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1923.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1924, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th March to 7th April, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
H. H. SAWYER,
Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th March, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after 24th April, 1924, during Office hours.
C19294

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BOMBAY.

No. 2342/151 of 1924.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue under section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, is published, as required by section 22 (2) of the said Act, for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 30th April, 1924, will be duly considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police Bombay, is pleased to amend the rules made under section 22 (1) (b) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, as follows, namely:—

The following new rule shall be inserted after rule 16:—

"17. No person riding a cycle shall allow himself to be towed or drawn along by any motor vehicle in motion."

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 10th March 1924.
C19291

NOTICE.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 45806/45810 in respect of 5 shares of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., standing in the name of Kantilal Vadhal, have been mislaid or lost. All persons having any claim on the said shares or any of them, are requested to intimate the same to the Company at their registered office Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days from the date hereof, after which no claim will be considered, and duplicate share certificates will be issued.

26th March, 1924.
M 10039

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our client Mr. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISSENDAS, AMBALAL LALLUBHAI and KISHENCHAND HIRANAND LALA in the Egyptian Export and Import business carried on under the name and style of Girdharidas Radhakissendas, has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of March, 1924. Business of the same kind is now carried on by our client Mr. Girdharidas Radhakissendas in his own name and style and on his own account. The Public is warned against entering into any business transactions in the name of Girdharidas Radhakissendas with the said Ambalal Lallubhai, and Kishenchand Hiranand Lala or either of them.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1924.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Girdharidas
Radhakissendas.
C19292

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. BOODHABHAI NOORBHAI has contracted to purchase from Mr. TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAO, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (now redeemed) with messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Sultankar or Essajee Hassajee Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-one square yards, be the same little more or less, which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 476 and 477 and New No. 6122, Old Survey No. 550 and New Survey No. 2535, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward B No. 1508, Street No. 2-4, and bounded on the East by the Essajee Hassajee Street aforesaid, on the West by the property of Vora Abdul Hussein Peerbhoy, on the North by the property of Bhimji Cooverjee and on the South by the property of Haji Aboo Haji Abba Khanoriwalla.

Dated this 25th March, 1924.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19290

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

# NOTICE

## ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE BHULESHWAR WARD

THE SAID ELECTION being a contested election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 as amended by Bombay Act No. VI of 1922, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

| No. Name of the Candidate. | Abode. | Description. | Nominated by. | Seconded by. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Mr. Rudrapatna Venkatram. | 1 Chikalwadi | Journalist. | Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C.<br>Dr. Popat Prabhuram Vaidya L.M. and S., J. P.<br>Mr. J. Selwyn, J. P.<br>Mr. Revashankar Jagjivan Javeri.<br>Mr. Damodar Savlaram Yande.<br>Mr. Motilal Lalubhai Marfatia.<br>Mr. Ranchordas Harjivan.<br>Mr. Ratanshaw Jivaji Tarachand.<br>Mr Narottamdas Bechardas.<br>Mr. Shivnarayan Surajmal.<br>Mr. Kanaiyalal Nathalal.<br>Mr. Bhavanidas Mancharam Shroff. | Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar L.M. and S., M.L.C.<br>Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram, J. P.<br>Mr. Anthony Mendoza.<br>Mr. Devchand Bhagwanji.<br>Dr. Atmaram Gangadas, Merchant, L.M. and S.<br>Mr. Chimanlal Mohanlal Gandhi.<br>Mr. Valabhdas Boghabhai Savrastri.<br>Mr. Rastamji Navroji, Photographer.<br>Mr. Thakordas Mancharam Shroff.<br>Mr. Chaganlal Maganlal.<br>Mr. Jayantilal Gangadas.<br>Mr. Chimanlal Davabhai. |
| 2. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji. | 1-7, Princess Street. | Merchant. | Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, J. P.<br>The Rev. B. DeMonte, D.D., D.C.L. J.P.<br>Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Pestanji Master, L.M. and S., J.P.<br>Mr. Narandas Thakarsi Mulji.<br>Mr. Mohamed Jakaria Fatehmohamed.<br>Mr. Mohamedali Allabux, J.P.<br>Mr. Raghunandan Nanu Kothare.<br>Mr. Harjivan Valji. | Mr. Lalji Naranji, J.P., M.L.C.<br>Mr. Joseph A Diaz, B.A., LL.B.<br>Khan Bahadur Dr. Jehangir Kharshedji Daji, representing The Zorastrian Association.<br>Mr. Karsandas Dharamsi.<br>Mr. Gulam Mohiddin Master.<br>Mr. Gulam Husen Isaji Tajbhai, J.P.<br>Mr. Lakshmandas Daga.<br>Mr. Gokaldas Jivraj Dayal, representing the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association. |

The Poll will be taken on TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1924, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Bombay Time) in the booth to be erected on the Esplanade Maidan, opposite the Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road.

Forms of voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied with one form of voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling place from 8 a.m. (Bombay Time.)

Voting papers signed by persons holding a special or general Power of Attorney under Section 28 (h) of the Municipal Act to represent a Company (other than a Joint Stock Company) or firm for election purposes will not be accepted unless the Power of Attorney is signed by all the members of the Company or firm.

In cases where all the members of a Company or a firm are not in Bombay a person holding a power to vote given by the representative of the Company or firm duly authorised to give such power, will be allowed to vote.

Persons wishing to vote must tender their votes at the table of the particular Polling Officer to whom the reception of their votes will be allotted.

A separate booth for filling in voting papers will be provided, and only the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to this booth. Clerks will be stationed in this booth and they will, if the voters so desire, assist them in filling in their voting papers.

No persons except the voters and the candidates will be allowed to enter the booth where votes are to be recorded.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th March, 1924.

TENDERS.

## NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1924, for the supply of 384000 lbs. of hay for the year 1924-25.

Tender forms terms of contract and other particulars can be obtained from the Store keeper on any working day during office hours.

E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B. E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 19th March, 1924.

C19297

LEGAL NOTICES.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the said Act and having its Registered Office, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay.

(In compulsory Liquidation.)

(1) C. ATHERTON AND COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at Liverpool in England by their duly constituted attorney Shapurji Framji Kolah, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort, and (2) S. F. KOLAH & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

and

Mr. NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, and having his Office at 57, Esplanade Road, within the Fort ..... Official Liquidator.

LET all parties concerned attend before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chamber on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1924, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon, on the hearing of an application on the part of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company that a call to the amount of Rs. 25 per share may be made on all the contributories of the said Company.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1924.

This Summons was taken out by

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & COMPANY.

D. F. MULLA.
(Sd.) ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

The affidavit of N. H. Moos, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the 15th day of March, 1924, will be used in support of the said application.

True Copy.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Official Liquidator's Attorneys.
24-3-24.

C19285

LEGAL NOTICES.

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3121 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 2nd day of August, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

A. HYLAND, LTD., Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act and having its Registered Office at Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SUNDRABAI, widow of Gambhirmal Nathumal, the sole proprietor of the business carried on under the name of Nuthamal Gambhirmal, of Indore ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,354-13-6 mentioned in the Plaint and further sum of Rs. 960-0-0 for the storage charges at the rate of Rs. 60 per month from the month of April, 1922, to the month of July, 1923, (both inclusive), and further charges at that rate till the said car is removed from the Plaintiffs' premises and costs and interest on judgment till payment at 6 per cent. per annum or that alternatively the Defendant may be ordered to pay the said sums out of the estate of the said Nuthamal Gambhirmal which may have come into hands and that the Plaintiffs may be given liberty to sell the car mentioned in the Plaint by Public Auction or private sale and apply the nett sale proceeds, less costs charges and expenses towards the part payment of the decretal amount.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of April, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 11th day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 11th day of August, 1923.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C19293

LEGAL NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Ayub Dada, late of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, (who died on or about the 2nd day of October, 1923, and Letters of Administration of his estate and effects were granted to his widow Aishabai on the 26th day of February, 1924, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the said Aishabai, widow and Administratrix of the estate of Ayub Dada, or to the undersigned at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, on or before the 25th day of April, 1924, and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Administratrix will proceed finally to distribute the estate of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administratrix shall then have notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1924.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C19299

## IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and Bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February 1924 the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 705, Old Survey No. 207, New Survey No. 1454 and Cadastral Survey No. 1563 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 497, Street Nos. 263 and 369 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Motishaw, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shamchand Gambhirchand and on or towards the South by the property of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K. Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C19045

LEGAL NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

MY CLIENT Mr. JAYRAM NARAYAN YANDE, Die-maker has agreed to purchase from Messrs. Nagindas Jaichand and Ramdas Jaichand, jointly carrying on business at Fanaswadi in the name of Ramdas Dhanji Bros., a Silver Factory with machineries and other implements of trade in the said factory. If any one has any claim to the said factory or the machinery therein by way of mortgage, charge or otherwise, is required to notify the same to my office within 7 days at the expiration of the above period, the sale will be completed; and the purchaser will not be in any way responsible for the debts due by the Vendors Ramdas Dhanji Bros.

Picket Road,
Bombay, 25th March, 1924.

CHHOTALAL K. MULJI.
Vakil High Court.

10101

AUCTION SALES.

## BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PRINCESS STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Mrs. Kiljachand Dewchand and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Narandas Purshotum Kapadia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26 inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust being Plot No. 14 of the Board's Princess Street Estate together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 776 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 8238 and bounded on the North-West by a service Passage on the South-East by Princess Street on the East by Plot No. 15, leased to Dr. John A. Turner and on the West by Plot No. 13, agreed to be leased to Sheric Dewji Cowji, and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 3356 and 3358 and Street Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 19 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of Insurance office concerned:
2 cases gas mantles.

AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Mail Coach.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred glass door fronted Landau.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.

By order of the Municipal Assessor and Collector.
1 Hand Cart.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF KHETWADY MAIN ROAD AND KHETWADY 11TH LANE, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett and others, the Mortgagees of the above property and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of November, 1920, and made between Hassanalli Mahomedalli Gangriwalla of the one part and the said Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett and others of the other part Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1924 at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

ALL THAT piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi fourteenth lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1123 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2626, New No. 9640, Old Survey No. 836-836, New Survey No. 5498 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1887 and 2058 and Street No. 153 and 8 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Cooverji H. Bhabha, on or towards the West by Khetwadi 11th Lane on or towards the North by the property of S. R. Batliwala and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road and which said premises are now in possession of the said Mortgagees and occupied by their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 26th March, 1924.

## MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21235.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RY. CO.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of:—Pieces of iron machinery, iron loose wheel, lots of burnt wooden planks, bundle of rubber tyre, bags of sweeping grain, bags of cotton seeds, bags of birda, bags of toor, bags of masoor, bundle of gunny bags, bundles of iron bars, cases of hardware, empty gas cylinder, bale of Hessian cloth, case of dye, bale of C. P. goods, bags of hemp rope, empty iron drums, case of ink tablets, big empty iron vessels, bundles of Jogree, case of locks, empty tins, bundles of cotton, bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of bajree, bags of husk, empty wooden casks, case of horns, packages of machinery, bale of P. P. cotton, loose iron pieces lot of Shahabad stone, bundle of iron bolts bundles of cinamum, Bundles of iron wire, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required, however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

## J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD, NEXT TO THE BUNGALOW OF SETH ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Estate of the mortgagor the late Mr. Tulsidas L. Mody and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under their respective indentures of mortgage Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being the portion of the land demised by the Indenture of Lease dated 14th May, 1857 and being a portion of land comprised in the Indenture of Assignment dated 29th August 1861 of which Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash is the present lessor together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Back Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2180 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jivanji Jamasji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of Ardeshir Rustomji Limboowalla on or towards the North by the property now of Pestonji Bejonji Kapadia and on or towards the South by Khetwadi Back Road and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7379 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2150, 2151 (1) 2151 (2) and 2151 (3) and Street Nos. 113, 115, 115A and 115B.

For further particulars and conditions of Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand at their Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1924.

## NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

A large quantity of surgical instruments medicines, drugs, and poisons to be sold at Ordnance Depot, Bombay, behind Town hall by the order of the Ordnance Officer I/c. Ordnance Depot, Bombay, on Monday the 7th April, 1924 at 10 a.m. sharp. The drugs and poisons will be sold to such license holder who has a license and not to any other person, also purchasers will have to pay full amount at once and remove such lot at once as being accepted. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
94, Main Street, Poona.

## GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72. Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CUMBALLA HILL OR BREACH CANDY OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Girdharlal Nihalchand and Sheth Mangaldas Ranchordas, Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Sheth Nathalal Amthalal the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Transferees of Mortgage under Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th March 1921 made between Nathalal Amthalal of the one part and Ramdas Dossa and Tulshidas Ramdas of the other part and under Transfer of Mortgage dated 7th December 1922, made between Ramdas Dossa and Tulsidas Ramdas of the one part and Nathalal Amthalal of the second part and Girdharlal Nihalchand and Mangaldas Ranchordas of the third part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable property on Tuesday, the 1st April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax Tenure (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cumballa Hill or Breach Candy without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered together with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 328 New No. A.B./3132 Old Survey No. 67 New Survey No. 6 C/7128, Cadestral No. 605 and is together with the other premises assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3404 (IFF) and Street No. 103 A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Cumballa Road, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji F. Kalianwalla, on or towards the North by private passage belonging to the said Sorabji F. Kalianwalla and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the other property of the

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage at their Office at Usuf Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1924.

## MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the Undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 28th March, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of Cooking Pots, Brass Copper, and Iron.

Great coats, Blankets, Mosquito nets, Dhurries, Coats warm.

Tents I. P. P. flies inner, walls and Purdahs, Lamps, Bullocks Jhools, stoves, axes pick heads Felt, Leather, Waterbottles, Tubs, shovels Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, Anvils, Cordagge cotton, Tapa, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Bags A. T. Carts Wheels, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

10089

AUCTION SALES.

## SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH MARCH, 1924, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Unvala Peerozshaw & Papa, Attorneys for Atmaram Ganesh Karekar, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4626 of 1923 of the H. C. of Bombay; Atmaram Ganesh Karekar vs. Parvatibhai, widow and others the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the partnership premises at Dhanji Street, near Mumbadevi, the partnership business of making the gold wires, plates and tipkis carried on by the said Atmaram Ganesh Karekar and the deceased Shanker Gopal Barke at Dhanji Street near Zaveri Bazar, Mumbadevi together with its goodwill as a going concern and together with the benefit of the monthly tenancy of the partnership premises and together with the stock-in-trade of the partnership business.

The full particulars of the stock-in-trade can be obtained of the undersigned.

SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF CADELL ROAD AND BAZAR ROAD MAHIM NEAR ESSALLI TERRACE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pagandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, bungalow and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Cadell Road, formerly known as Coppersmith Road in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring two hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts but on actual measurement 266 square yards and which land bears along with other land Collector's New Survey No. 36 and Cacestral Survey No. 687, Mahim Division and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 5170 and Street No. 2 Cadell Road and which is bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the East by the said Cadell Road formerly known as Coppersmith Road on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bachubai Ebrahim Jhirad and partly by the vacant piece of land belonging to Hyem Reuben and another and on or towards the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Attorney for the Vendor at his office, Great Western (Hotel) Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

**Karnik's AGUE Mixture.**
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
**Karnik's AGUE Mixture.**

**PAUL'S OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A1.**
Guaranteed free from Spirit. An Idea "One Drop" Perfume for handkerchief, etc. Reproduces the enchanting fragrante of Roses Better than Alcoholic Perfumes of high prices. A trial will please, Rs. 2-8 one dram stoppered phial. S. PAUL & Co. Perfumers, (Dept. B.C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.
*Please Write for our Catalogus.*

**"ERANDOIL"**
Registered Trade Mark.
An exquisite, medicated & flavoured preparation of the choiced castor oil extracted from specially selected seeds.
CURES CONSTIPATION.
Per bottle Re. 1/- only.
*Stockists:*—G. S. RANADE & Co., Bombay Commercial Museum, Girgaum, Opp. Government Stables, Manufactured by
**Annapurna COOKER Co.,**
P.O. Thalakwadi B/e. I. Belgaum.

**TILES AND MARBLE**
*APPLY FOR RATES*
**Khan Mahamed & Co.**
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS
163 Duncan Road, Bombay
P. O. No 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

# WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA

## THE VICTOR

5 Reels featuring

## HERBERT RAWLINSON

In the role of a knight of the squared circle. The story has many humorous twists but is full of human interest drama. The theme of the play is woven around the adventures of a titled young Englishman, who became a prize-fighter to save the family castle.

## DOROTHY MANNERS

One of the most popular of the younger leading women of the screen is co-starred in this drama as the pretty actress.

The programme includes the International News and a 2 Reel Century Comedy with the

CENTURY BEAUTIES

To-day 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

## West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

## Grand Fancy Fete and Exhibition

IN AID OF

POOR PARSEE HOUSING FUND

at

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA, COOPERAGE.

To be formally opened by H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY. on 22nd March 1924.

ATTRACTIONS

A typical Chinese Town and Rose Garden, Illuminations on grand scale with artistically decorated Tower, Continuous Bands, Daily Theatrical Performances, Artistic Trade Exhibits, Refreshments and Bar, Mountain Slide and other unique side shows.

OPEN TO PUBLIC

From 22nd to 29th March 1924 From 5-0 p. m. to 12-0 midnight

DON'T FAIL TO SEE CHINA TOWN & WAX WORKS

BAND OF WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT from 5 p. m. to 8 p.m.

Admission:—Season Coupons Rs. 6/- Day Ticket Re. 1/- Season Coupons can now be had from the office of the above

## Cinema Majestic

Presents

TO-DAY and during This Week

## RAZIA BEGUM

A spectacular historical drama

With

## Mahatma Gandhi

AT JUHU

BEING

The First Genuine Photograph of that Patriot after his release.

WITH

MANDVI KHADI EXHIBITION.

You cannot afford to Mriss. these pictures.

SEE THEM TO-DAY.

## IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK

Presents

Kohinoor Super Photo-play

## "GULBAKAVLI"

Daily 5, 7, 9, & 11 p. m.

Saturday, and Sunday extra show at 3 p. m.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

The Bombay A.D.C.

presents

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Cinema at 6-30p. m. "DOWN HOME"

## EMPIRE THEATER

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

in his latest Picture

"THE MOLLYCODDLE"

## EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p m.

JACKIE COOGAN

The Million Dollar Kid In

"CIRCUS DAYS"


# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

BOMBAY, Mar. 25.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 25/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 520
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 590
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 580
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 140¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 133¾
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 338
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.29-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 79.50
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 100.00
London—Rome Liras 99.10
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Telegraph Transfers | .. | 1/4 25/32 Steady |
| Bar Gold | .. | £ 4-16-2 Steady |
| Bar Silver Spot. | .. | 33 3/8 Quiet |

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS,

Bombay Mar. 25.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/4 11/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1/4 23/32 |
| Dec. Acceptance 3m/s | 1/4 15/16 |
| Fes. Demand | 520 |
| American Dollars | 338 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 171 |
| Shanghai | 238 |
| Japan | 141 1/2 |
| Singapore | 169 1/2 |

Market Steady.

London, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 per cent. Ex-dividened | 55 1/4 |
| Berlin Cheques on London | |
| Bar Silver Spot | 33 3/8 |
| " " 2 months hence | 33 1/4 |

Closing Tone of Silver—Small support, quiet, Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest day to day loans | 2 1/8 |
| Interest 7 days Market loans | 2 1/8 |

### WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 | £ 87 7/8+1/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 % | 92 3/8+1/8 |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 | 101 1/2+1/8 |
| Consols 2 1/2 % | 55 1/4 un changed |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % | 45 " |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (sterling Loan) | 63 1/4+1/4 |
| Govt. Securities 3 % | 54 1/4+1/4 |

### STOCKS.

London, Mar. 24,

| | |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan | £ 75 1/8 |
| 5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan | " 100— |
| 7 per cent. Indian Loan | " 109 |

### BULLION.

BOMBAY, Mar. 25.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/9/0
" forward Rs. 16/8/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26/4/9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/4/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/5/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/10/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/10
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/4

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Bar gold ready, s. 96-2
Silver ready, d. 33-6
Silver forward, d. 33-4
TONE OF SIVER—
Quiet— Market fell on small support.

### SILVER.

Bombay Mar 25.

Ready:—81—10—0

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaida Opening | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
| Fagon 81—9—0 | | 81—8—0 | 81—9—0 |
| Chitar 82—3—0 | | 82—2—0 | 82—3—0 |

Teji Mandi :—
Fagon
Chitar 1—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

Ready :—26—4—3

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaida. Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
| Fagon 26—4—0 | | 26—3—9 | 26—4—9 |
| Chitar 26—5—3 | | 26—5—0 | 26—5—9 |

Teji Mandi.
Fagon
Chitar 0—4—9
Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Mar. 25.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/6
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 101/5
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 77.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 25.

To-day Reuter reported a heavy decline of 150 to 158 points in old crop and 103 to 109 points in new crops in New York futures. The market declined on heavy speculative and general selling. Liverpool has been reported 28 to 44 points lower. The decline was due to long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 24th Inst. as under:—

"Heavy concentrated speculative selling, with indifferent trade support. Prefer purchase. Weather fairly good."

The sharp break in the American market to-day is due to the fact that the weather conditions in the cotton regions are more favourable with the result that heavy speculative and general selling ensued. At this early stage a temporary improvement in the weather seems to us hardly to justify such weakness, and whilst sentiment still appears to be against higher prices in the near future we continue to think that ultimately the inherent strength of the cotton position must manifest itself and would therefore favour buying on smart setbacks.

In consequence of the heavy drop in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs 572 i.e. Rs. 15 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening several Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 564 on scattered buying the prices improved to Rs. 567 and the market closed at Rs. 565 at 4 p.m.

At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 565 and touching Rs. 562½ on selling by a prominent Indore operator and offices advanced to Rs. 566½ on buying by shroffs and jobbers and closed at Rs. 566 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 558 and gradually gave way to Rs. 550 on selling by offices and Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 551. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 562, eased to Rs. 556 and closed at Rs. 557. F.G. Bengal May was nominally quoted at Rs. 510.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the inquiry was better. About 4,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F.G. Bengal United Provinces | Bs. | 200 |
| " " Sind/Punjab | " | 1700 |
| " " Rajputana | " | 600 |
| Fine Oomra Berar | Bs. | 1000 |
| " Centl. Provce. No. 1 | " | 4700 |
| " Centl. Provce. No. 2 | " | 2000 |
| Total | " | 10200 |

Total tenders upto-date are as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F.G. Bengal United Provinces | Bs. | 1000 |
| " " Sind/Punjab | " | 4800 |
| " " Rajputana | " | 1800 |
| Fine Oomra Berar | " | 1900 |
| " Centl. Provces. No. 1 | " | 5500 |
| " Centl. Provces. No. 2 | " | 3900 |
| Total | " | 19300 |

### COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS,

6—30 P. M.

Bombay, Mar. 25

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | 566 |
| Fully Good Bengal | May | 511 |
| Fully Good Bengal | | |
| Fine Oomra | May | 552 |
| Fine Oomra | | |
| " | July | 557 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 25

| Description, Super-Fine, Fine | F. Good | Good, |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab | 555 540 | 525 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 575 565 | 550 |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 | 605 595 | 580 |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 | 590 580 | 565 |
| M. G. Broach | 600 590 | 580 570 |
| M. G. Mathia | 563 553 | 538 523 |
| M. G. Khandesh | 570 560 | 545 530 |

### E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 25

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | 566 |
| " " Bengal | May | 509 |
| " | | |
| Fine Oomra | May | 551 |
| Fine Oomra | July | 557 |
| Good southerns | May/June | 589 |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

March 25.

New York Market 24th March 1924.

| Previous Close, Delivery | Opening Prices, | Last known prices in Liverpool | Closing Prices | Since previous Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28.81 May | 28.47—34 | 28.05—76 | 27.23—158 | |
| 28.20 July | | 27.48—72 | 26.70—150 | |
| 25.72 Oct | | | 24.63—109 | |
| 25.33 Dec | | | 24 30—103 | |

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 28.52, lowest 27.23, range 129 points. Heavy speculative selling general selling, scattered selling; stoploss orders being reached. Only demand on limit down.

Liverpool Market 24th March 1924.

| Previous Close, Delivery | Opening Prices | Prices at 11 a. m. | Closing Prices. | Since Previous close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17.00 Mar | | | 16.59—41 | |
| 16 93 May | 16.87—66 | 16.79—14 | 16.49—44 | |
| 16 56 July | 16.49—07 | | 16.14—42 | |
| 14.95 Oct | 14.88—07 | | 14.63—32 | |
| 14 44 Jan | | | 14.16—28 | |
| Egyptian | | | | |
| 20.37 May | | | 19.92—45 | |
| 18.95 Nov | | | 18.45—50 | |

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 75,000.

(2) Market small and featureless. Continued complaints of rain Spot sales 8000.

(3) American cross rate on Saturday 429 1/4: and on Monday 428 7/8. May highest 16.92, lowest 16.48, range 44 points.

(4) Long liquidation in narrow market. Weather is more favourable in the South-west.

Liverpool, Mar. 24.
To-day's prices

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O. | Mar. | 16.59 |
| Liverpool. | May | 16.49 |
| | July | 16.14 |
| | Oct. | 14.63 |

## SHARE BAZAR.

24. MARCH 1924.

| | 12 to 1 O/O. | 1 to 2 O/O. | 2 to 3 O/O. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 407-8 | .. | 407-8 |
| Bombay Cotton | 550 | .. | 550 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 671-4-77-8 | 77-8-680 | 82-8-680 |
| Century | 341-4-45 | 345 | 46 4-347-8 |
| Nagpur | 462-8-66-4-65 | 65-467-8 | 468-12 |
| Colaba | 172-8-70 | .. | 70-172-8 |
| Crescent ex-divi, | 223-12-26-4 | 26-4-227-8 | 26-4-231-4 |
| Indore ex-divi, | 380-83-12-81-4 | 83-12 381-4 | 82-8-383-12 |
| Kohinoor | 1100 | .. | 1100 |
| New Great | 380-90-87-8 | 85-387-8 | 93-12-391-4 |
| Pearl ex-divi, | 512-8-16-4 15 | 516—4 | 17-8-520 |
| Phoenix | 420 | .. | 420 |
| Bharucha | 406-4-15-12-8 | 13-12-417-8 | 415 |
| Simplex | 287-8-86-4-88-12 | 87-8-292-8 | 88-12-291-4 |
| Swan ex-divi. | 700 | .. | 700 |
| Swadesh | 472-8-76-4-75 | 476-4 | 478-12 |
| Pabni | 317-8 | .. | 320 |
| Fazal | 797-8-817-8-128 | 17-8-820 | 17-8-821-4 |
| Mathuradas | 300 | .. | 300 |
| Tata Mill | 250 | .. | 240 |
| Globe | 61-4 | .. | 60 |
| Mysore | 117-8 | .. | 117-8 |
| Madhavji | 240 | .. | 240 |
| Finlay ex-divi, | 540 | .. | 540 |
| Gokak | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Edward Sassoon | 205 | .. | 205 |
| Meyer Sassoon | 145 | .. | 145 |
| Alcock | 205 | .. | 205 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 287-8 | .. | 237-8 |
| Bombay Elec. Tram | 87-8 | .. | 88-2 |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy. | 87-8 | .. | 87-8 |
| Bundi Cement | 8-4 | .. | 8-4 |
| Central E. Mining | 23 | .. | 23 |
| Indian Cement | 55 | .. | 55 |
| Katni Cement Ordy, | 67-8 | .. | 67-8 |
| Shivrajpur | 35 | .. | 35 |
| Tala Steel Ordy. | 26 | .. | 26 |
| Tata Steel Defd. | 96-4 | .. | 96-4 |

### FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool Mar. 24.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Mar. | 16.99—1 |
| April | .. |
| May | 16.91—2 |
| June | .. |
| July | 16.54—2 |
| Aug. | .. |
| Sept. | .. |
| Oct. | 14.92—3 |
| Nov. | .. |
| December | .. |
| January | .. |
| Feb. | .. |
| Egyptians—May | 20.30 |
| July | 20.30 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

| | To-day's Price |
|---|---|
| March | 16.59—41 |
| April | 16.50—43 |
| May | 16.49—44 |
| June | 16.43—42 |
| July | 16.14—42 |
| August | 15.52—38 |
| September | 15.14—32 |
| October | 14.63—32 |
| November | 14.33—29 |
| December | 14.25—28 |
| January | 14.16—28 |
| February | 14.08—28 |
| March | 14.01—28 |

Tone:—Easy,

### EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 24

| Months. | To-days price. |
|---|---|
| Mar. | 19.97—45 |
| April | 19.92—45 |
| May | 19.92—45 |
| June | 19.91—46 |
| July | 19.90—46 |
| Aug. | 19.70—48 |
| Sept. | 19.35—49 |
| Oct. | 18.75—49 |
| Nov | 18.45—50 |
| December | 18.43—50 |
| January | 18.40—50 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | | 11.55 |
| " " Fully Good | | 11.95 |
| " " Fine | | 12.25 |
| No. 1 Oomra. Good | | 12.25 |
| " " Fully Good | | 12. 5 |
| " " Fine | | 13.25 |
| M. G. Broach, Good | | 13.75 |
| " " Fully Good | | 14.35 |
| " " Fine | | 14.75 |
| M. G. Scindia, Good | | 11.45 |
| " " Fully Good | | 11.85 |
| " " Fine | | 12.25 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 24.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | | 4,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | | 1000 |
| " Exports to Continent | | 2000 |
| Futures at New York | | |
| " " " | May | 27.23—1.58 |
| " " " | July | 26.70—1.50 |
| " " " | October | 24.63—1. 9 |
| " " " | Dec. | |
| Spot Cotton at New York | | 27.35—1.50 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | | 28.13— 1.00 |
| Futures " " " | May | 27.51—1.41 |
| " " " | July | 26.67—1.41 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | | 15 1/2 |
| Silver foreign mined | | 63 3/4 |

### AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Mar. 24.

| | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| May | 27.23 |
| Futures at New York. July | 26.70 |
| Oct. | 24.63 |
| Dec. | Nnt received |

### WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 24,

Wool Sales closed to-day with hardening tendency.

Sold 26,449 Bales.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vicanere First White | Lowest | 22 | d |
| | Highest | 27 | d |
| " Ordinary White | Lowest | 18 | d |
| " " " | Highest | 21 | d |
| Kandahar First White | Lowest | 18 1/2 | d |
| " " " | Highest | 20 1/4 | d |
| " Ordinary White | Lowest | 17 | d |
| " " " | Highest | 18 | d |

### SHARES.

Market closed firmer. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1392/8, India 77, Central Bank 25 and Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 407/8, Apollo 20, Bv-Cotton 550, Bv-Dveing 680, Bradbury 435, Century 347/8, Cent-India 468/12, Colaba Land 172/8, Coorla 137/8xd, Crescent 23¼, Dawn 520, Edw. Sassoon 205, Elphinstone 41/4, Fazulbhoy 821/4, Finlay 540, Globe 60, Gokak 100, Indian Bleaching 183/12, Ind-Malwa 383/12, Jamshed Mfg. 130, Kastoorchand 175, Khatau 205, Kohinoor 1100, Laxmi Cotton 5200, Madhavrao Scd. 55, Madhowji 240, Mathuradas 300, M. Petit 2900, Meyer Sassoon 145, Morarji 3100, New Great 382/8, New City 280, Pabani 320, Pearls 520, Phoenix 420, Shapurji 415, Simplex 291/4, Standard 1500, Swan 700xd, Swadeshi 478/12 Tata Mill 240 and Vishnu Cotton 1925.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 210, B. Burma 287/8, B. Burma N. I. 62/8, Bt-Burma Pet 5/14, Bombay Tram 88/2, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/4, Katni Ord. 67/8, Katni Defd. 170, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 35xd, Tata Iron Ord. 26, Tata Hydro 700, Scindia Steam 6/6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £ 19 3/4 |
| Hongkong | £ 129 |
| National | £ 45 |
| Eastern | £ 5 5/8 |
| P. & O. Banking Corp. | 12 1/2 |

TIN—This morning market slumped £ 20 to £ 259.—Owing to heavy American Selling.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 25.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 40 0 0 | 6 11 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 39 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 41 0 0 | 6 14 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Katni | 10 0 0 | 10 8 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 9 10 0 | 10 2 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 10 12 0 | 11 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 11 14 0 | 12 6 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 75 0 0 | 15 4 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 72 0 0 | 14 8 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 50-50 | 69 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | 65 0 0 | 13 4 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 12 4 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Groundnuts | 68 0 0 | |
| Mowraseed | 9 12 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Barley | 36 0 0 | |
| Castorseed | 72 0 0 | 14 12 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery | 41 0 0 | 5 14 0 |

| Forward. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat, April/May | 6 11 9 |
| Wheat, A/S | 7 0 6 |
| Linseed, April/May | 12 5 6 |
| Linseed Sept, | 12 13 6 |
| Groundnuts M/A | 68 8 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A | 15 4 0 |
| Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak | 72 8 0 |

### WHEAT

London, Mar, 24

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers | 43/6 |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers | 42/3 |
| AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers | 46/6 |
| KARACHI BARLEY M/J Value | 29/9 |
| WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Buyers | 44/6 |

Tone—Steady

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed La Plata Argentine April/May Paid | £ 17 3/4 |

Market closed quiet and rather higher. Wanted buyers do not follow.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottonseed Bombay March/April Sellers. Quiet | £ 10 1/4 |
| Castorseed Bombay M./A. Sellers | 24 1/2 |

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March/April Sellers | 31/— |
| July Sellers | 25/— |
| July/Sept. Sellers | 24/6 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers | 24/10 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers | 24/10 |

Tone:—Steady, nothing doing

(Continued in column 2.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

### METALS.

London, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £ 71 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | 64 5/8 |
| Copper Braziers | 88 |
| Yellow Metal | 8 1/4 |
| Hard Spelter | 29 1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets | £ 18— |

### COPPER.

Bombay Mar. 25,

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 76 8 0 |
| Copper | 1/ | 80 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 80 0 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 77 0 0 |
| Cupper | 1 3/4 | 77 0 0 |
| Copper | 2/ | 77 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Panchteka Joint | | 29 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 4 0 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 81 0 0 |
| erman Country | | 18 0 0 |
| Lead, G Brass, Metal 3/4 | | 64 8 0 |
| " " " 1 | | 65 8 0 |
| " " " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, | | |
| " " " 1 3/4 to 2 | | 66 0 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 77 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 | | 76 8 0 |
| " " 1, 1 1/4 | | 80 0 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 25.

| | per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand | No. 14 1/2 | 0 15 6 |
| " | No. 20 1/2 | 1 2 0 |
| Currimbhai | No. 12 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| Elphinstone | No. 12 1/2 | .. |
| David | No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| Shapurji | No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 0 |
| Trikamdas | No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 3 |
| Sattara | No. 10 1/4 | 0 15 3 |
| Shapurji | No. 6 1/2 | 0 13 3 |
| Lighthouse | No. 6 1/2 | 0 13 0 |
| Japan | No. 40 /1 | 1 13 6 |
| " | No. 42 /2 | 2 0 3 |
| " | No. 20 | 1 1 6 |
| " | No. 32 | 1 9 6 |

### RUBBER.

London, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May | 11 1/2 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe | 12 1/4 |

Tone:—Moderate business, very steady

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar, 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 22, 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 3753 Bales |
| Wheat | 4458 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 8644 " |
| Rape, etc. | 1701 " |
| Gingellyseed | 1248 " |
| Poppyseed | 268 |
| Groundnuts | 130 " |
| Castorseed | 5943 " |
| Rice | 66792 " |
| Myrabollams | 6985 " |
| Cottonseed | 3261 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 1415 " |
| Juwar | 514 " |
| Masur | 213 " |
| Barley | 1425 " |
| Bajri | 361 " |
| Coal | 1613 Tons |

# HORNIMAN AND INDIA OFFICE

## SECRETARY OF STATE'S SUBTERFUGE.

## THE DEATHLESS LIE

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, March 6.

A correspondent in your issue of Jan. 17 expresses the hope that Sir Leslie Wilson will "act in accordance with his own nature" and undo his predecessor's work in deporting Mr. B. G. Horniman. He adds that a perusal of the Secretarial report on that arbitrary act will be enough to cause Sir Leslie to do this. It will certainly help to force the hand of the Secretary of State for India if Sir Leslie reports Home that the exclusion of Mr. Horniman is not likely to fan and extend the flames of violence and riot, to create disaffection among the British troops in India, or to inflame the populace by false reports in the Press. But, it is the Secretary of State who keeps Mr. Horniman out, by the indirect but effective process of deciding that the Passport Office (of the Foreign Office) should decline to grant a passport. The Secretary is influenced by reports, and therefore a favourable report might move the present Secretary to lift the ban on Mr. Horniman.

THE GROWTH OF A CHARGE.

At first, as your correspondent and "The Voice of India" state correctly enough, Mr. Horniman was dragged away, without even the formulation of a charge. While he was on the seas and therefore unable to deal with any statement made in the British ParNament, various charges commenced to be made. A tale has developed, with a sort of consistency and probability about it, but which would not survive any form of enquiry. Although Mr. Horniman has challenged enquiry, challenged a trial in India, and taken every step to secure reconsideration and reversal of the ban, the answer has always been that there are no reasons to alter the decision arrived at. The baseless tale of Mr. Horniman's delinquency has survived the ending of the Defence of India Act, the passing of Curzon, and the ending of Sir George Lloyd's Governorship. On requesting Mr. MacDonald as Foreign Secretary to grant a passport, he simply sends a copy of the letter of his predecessor, declining to grant one. What is this false tale, which has become an entailed inheritance of British Governments?

THE DEATHLESS LIE.

According to that hero of the Indian moderates and English Labourists, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Horniman was deported because (1) On the occasion of a riot (which finally resulted in loss of life) he began in his journal to fan and extend the flame; and (2) circulated free copies of his journal to British troops in India to seduce them from their duty. Both statements are unequivocal falsehoods. There is another charge which is of the "half-a-lie, half-a-truth" order: (3) That he published a telegram attributing the use of soft-nosed bullets to troops firing in the streets of Delhi. It was true that a report of the use of Velopex bullets was forwarded by a regularly-accredited correspondent, and inserted as news: but Mr. Montagu, that clay-footed idol of the credulous, forgot to add the following facts. The Government issued a denial, which also contained an explanation to the effect that there were circumstances which might have rendered such a misconception possible. This denial was immediately inserted by the "Chronicle." The correspondent himself sent a wire at once withdrawing the original report; the Censor stopped this, which alone prevented it appearance.

THE REIGN OF JUSTICE.

Now that, with the arrival of Mr. MacDonald and Baron Olivier, a regime of peace and justice has been officially inaugurated, one has a right to expect the much-demanded enquiry into Mr. Horniman's guilt or innocence,—or, better still an "unconditional recognition" of his right to return to the land of his adoption there to face the law of the land, such as it is. Sir Leslie's good and generous office would help towards this consummation,—but alone they will not explain nor remove the callous acceptance by alleged democrats of an inheritance of fraud and force. The recent near-revolt of honest Labour men over the question of the five cruisers and the air fleet, gives us hope that the Labour Parliamentary party is not assailed by an irremediable and fatal canker at so early a stage of its career.

# MR. HORNIMAN & COUNCIL

## THE GOVERNOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave for some space in your paper regarding the debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman and I beg to appeal to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson through the medium of your paper.

It will be noticed from the remarks of the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward which were quite irrelevant that not a single Anglo-Indian local daily had even a line of comment on the Home Member's remarks in the Council as it is common knowledge that Sir Maurice Hayward made a blunder of the greatest magnitude. So far every subject of *Importance* in the Councils has always been commented upon but this subject has been a very delicate matter to touch upon by the Anglo-Indian dailies the public can, therefore, be well satisfied of the *grave injustice* done to Mr. Horniman by the Government to such an extent that the Government are now not even able to defend their action in this matter. His Excellency is no doubt fully aware that Mr. Horniman was deported from his sick bed without any trial. Is this not an *Humiliation* and now will not His Excellency show his sympathy nay his Christian charity as an Englishman and give his vote in favour of the removal of the ban? Does His Excellency endorse the opinion of Sir Maurice Hayward and does he countenance all that Sir Maurice Hayward said in the Council about Mr. Horniman? Is His Excellency going to be dictated by his subordinates or is he going to act independently as a *Governor*. His Excellency must have by now gauged the public feeling in this particular matter and is His Excellency going to belittle himself in this matter or act as one in authority and gain the confidence and goodwill of the people of the Presidency?

Here is an opportunity for Sir Leslie Wilson such as he will never again get and his name will be writ large in the future history of this Presidency as a benign and a true friend of India by removing the ban and allowing Mr. Horniman to return to Bombay.

Mr. Horniman may or may not be allowed to return to Bombay which is after all entirely left to His Excellency but let it be said of Mr. Horniman that so far he has gained a name amongst Indians *"no England has yet gained"*, since the establishment of British rule in India.

If His Excellency, therefore, moves his heart and removes the ban on Mr. Horniman the name of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will go as a True Friend of India before that of Mr. Horniman because His Excellency had an opportunity to show his regards for Indians which he seized and when the time comes for His Excellency to lay down the reins of his office as Governor of Bombay he will have the support of the whole Presidency and his name will be imprinted in the hearts of every true and self-respecting Indian.

I have used the expression self-respecting as those cannot be called self-respecting who respect the fear of others to their voice of conscience.

I therefore, sincerely trust His Excellency will be pleased to consider these lines favourably and order the removal of the ban and allow Mr. Horniman to return to Bombay *at once*.—Yours, etc.,

"SINCERITY."

## MR. HORNIMAN AND PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dr. Dadachanji has flouted the unanimous opinion of the Parsi community by voting against the resolution of Mr. K. F. Nariman for removing the ban on Mr. Horniman.

It surprises me very much what induced him to take such a hasty and indiscriminate step of casting his vote against that great friend of India who was chosen to play such a prominent part in Indian politics by that 'Lion of India', Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

In order to clear the position of Parsis with regard to Mr. Horniman, it is necessary to assure the Sister communities that Parsis have ever stood by the side of their countrymen and will continue standing by their side in zealously guarding their rights.

It is to be pitied that the greatest good done to India by those scions of the Parsi community. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Dadabhai Naoroji should now be allowed to sink into oblivion by persons of Dr. Dadachanji's mentality!

It will be better for Dr. Dadachanji to express his sorrow through the Press, though it will not help in mending the irreparable harm he has done to Mr. Horniman.—Yours etc.,

T. P. DARUWALLA.

34, Lamington Road,
March 25.

## PROOF OF CONFIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The admirers of Mr. Horniman in the Bombay City South are to be congratulated for pitching upon the idea of collecting the signatures of voters of that locality expressing confidence in the Exiled Editor and thus exposing Councillor Dadachanji. May I suggest to the voters of Bombay City North that one of their elected Councillors also, viz., Mr. Surve, has committed the same crime of voting against Mr. Nariman's resolution and that they too should emulate the example of the Southern voters? The Matunga Residents Association may take the initiative for Bombay City North. It is better if signatures are similarly collected all over the Presidency. Will the other Constituencies also follow suit?—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar.
March 25.

## "HORNIMAN COEUR-DE-LION"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When India's greatest men of all times have been abused and condemned by the bureaucrats, it is no wonder if Mr. Horniman, who has before him the highest ideal viz, "Suffer yourself even to be changed, but speak out the Truth has not been spared by them. The Home Member's reference to his debts indicates the spirit of Sir Maurice's attack. Mr. Horniman's debts were not incurred for indulging in those liquids that convert a man into a brute or for taking to all kinds of excesses of sexual pleasures in open motor cars or gharries going along public thoroughfares. They were very often incurred to replace his funds expended to relieve the needy. A number of starving English and Indian people used to approach him for succour, and being magnanimous hearted as he was, he used to part even with the last coin in his purse. He was not a spendthrift of the type of several English people that are found in this country. What respect Indians have for English people is due entirely to eminent personages like Messrs. Horniman and Andrews. The credit for that does certainly not go to men like Sir Maurice or Sir Malcolm or persons of their ilk. Mr. Horniman is one of those men that are deputed by Providence with some definite nobler missions, far nobler than merry-making, which is the watch-word of European Clubs, and there is nothing surprising that he is not on their roll. It would have been beneath his dignity to be so. He belonged to institutions, as was rightly pointed out by Mr. D. Chamanlal, where Truth and Justice were the watch-words. Mr. Horniman has by his fearless writings and speeches earned the reputation of being "Coeur-de-lion". If he were not lion-hearted, Government, who has such a well-equipped army, navy and air force would not have trembled before his pen or tongue. What a great compliment!—Yours, etc.

VIJAYASHAM.

# THE ALTERNATIVES

## SUSPEND OR MEND REFORMS.

## MR. JINNAH INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed yesterday by our on the present position in the Legislative Assembly Mr. M. A. Jinnah said:—

The position is that the Government have so far forced the Independents to support the Swarajists. The Nationalist Party was formed in the Assembly and they put their demand before the House, the sole principle of which was that the Government of India Act 1919 should be revised. The Independents in formulating the resolution completely influenced the Swarajists in abandoning the demands which they had formulated at Cocanada and prevented them from pursuing a policy of wrecking the Reforms, hoping that a satisfactory response to the resolution demanding reforms would be made by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. If the Government of India and the Secretary of State had conceded the principle that the Government of India Act should be revised as soon as possible and had only objected to the means or agency by which the constitution was to be considered and revised on the ground that a better agency than Round Table Conference could be devised the Independents would have held they key of the situation in their hands. There is not a single responsible member in the Assembly who is not convinced that it is impossible to wait until 1929, or that for the matter of that, any delay in revising the Government of India Act 1919 can be tolerated. The simple reason is that in the first instance the one hundred and four elected members in the Assembly who are supposed to be the representatives of the people have no power in the so-called Parliament of India. The Budget which means Revenue and Expenditure of roughly one hundred and thirty crores of rupees is only votable to the extent of about one-sixth. The rest is not votable. And yet the Assembly is supposed to deal with the Finance Bill which purported to raise revenue to meet expenditure of one hundred and thirty crores. The Assembly can only pass resolutions which are mere recommendations. Any bill that a non-official member introduces may be stopped at any stage by the Governor-General. The Governor-General may certify any Government Bill which the Assembly do not approve of and it becomes law. Any reduction or cuts regarding the votable budget which is a very small sum compared to the total budget can be restored by the Governor-General. Even as the transitional stage it will be impossible to find a parallel for such a constitution. The question, therefore, is can this continue merely on the plea that the members of the Assembly should be reasonable and should show their responsibility and one asks oneself how and in what matter except to plead before the Treasury Bench and humour them and get them to make small concessions. Such is the present constitution and, therefore, it is felt universally that it is absolutely essential that substantial responsibility must be introduced in the Central Legislature.

GOVT. AND MODERATES.

The Government have not made so far any response even to the demands of Moderates for a Royal Commission, leave alone the wishes of the Independents or the Swarajists. Government, therefore, have forced the hands of the Independents, by their "non-possumus" attitude, to support the Swarajists and I would quote here from what appeared recently in the "Daily Telegraph", a paper not generally sympathetic to the Indian point of view but it so true that it would bear repetition.

"The Moderates have as much reason to bear and resist the Extremists as the Government have. Yet there is no communion between the Government and them for concerting a reasonable political programme with which to rebut the extremist propaganda, nor can there be while the Government dare not open their lips in consultation with their natural supporters without first getting the sanction of the Secretary of State to every idea they may conceive. The present position is that the Government of India have no party to support them anywhere in the land, and are not free to consult as plenipotentiaries with any party regarding the best policy to offer to the constituencies."

Now what has been the answer of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India? They have refused to concede that the constitution should be amended. Sir Malcolm Hailey speaking with the authority of His Majesty's Government declared in the Assembly at the end of the debate on the resolution as follows:—"I said we have carefully considered our position again, and we hold to the position in detail save in one respect. If our inquiry into the defects of the working of the Act shows the feasibility and the possibility of any advance within the Act that is to say, by the rule-making power provided by Parliament under the Statute, we are willing to make recommendations to this effect. But if our inquiry shows that no advance is possible without amending the constitution, then the question of advance must be left as an entirely open and separate issue on which Government is in no way committed. But, I must again emphasize the fact that it does not extend beyond the scope to the amendment of the constitution itself."

Now what does this mean? It can only mean that Government refuse to make any advance in the Central Government. No advance is possible in the Central Government without amendment of the Act. The only thing which is possible as far as the Central Government is concerned is relaxation of control of the Secretary of State. Section 19A of the Government of India Act, if used, will leave the Government of India more autocratic than ever and it will not be responsible to any legislature in India or elsewhere. Throwing out of four items of the demands of grants indicates only the action on the part of men who find the Government have but nothing to give them. There is no policy, there is no programme and there is no reason on the part of Government which can rally any self-respecting section of the public. It may be unfortunate that the Finance Bill was thrown out. When I left Delhi on Sunday night the 16th of March the Nationalist Party decision was to move an amendment but I do not know what happened on Monday which influenced the Party to throw out the Finance Bill. But it is difficult to see how the work of the Assembly can continue and how the Independents can possibly support Government or check Swarajists when Government have up to the present moment said to everything that is urged. "Be reasonable and show your responsibility and your fitness and continue to work the reforms." when in the opinion of every thinking man the Assembly is really a mock parliament and the constitution should be amended without delay. Unless Government shows statesmanship and a definite policy and programme and thereby win the support of the intelligentsia there is only one course open and that is suspension of legislatures all over the country. Whatever risks it may involve it is not possible for any one to stop the result which must follow unless British statesmanship takes the right course before it is too late and the choice is with the Government. No amount of threats of dire consequences will prevent the representatives in the Assembly from making the legislature impossible. And similar course will follow in the provinces. It will leave all the bitterness and the demands have a way of growing as the time goes on.

FLAGRANT ABUSE OF KING'S PREROGATIVE.

Q.—What do you think of the action of the Bombay Council in throwing out the resolution regarding Mr. Horniman?

A.—I sincerely regret the action of the Bombay Council in throwing out the resolution regarding Mr. Horniman. Sir Maurice Hayward in his speech showed that he had left every principle which justly make the British nation and an English gentleman proud, on the other side of Port Said. But this only shows 'what prejudice can do.' However the case of Mr. Horniman is a flagrant abuse of the King's prerogative to object to the issue of a passport and I wonder for how long yet this will be maintained?

# FIGHTING IN IRELAND.

## IRREGULARS VS NATIONAL TROOPS.

LONDON, March 25.

A sensation has been caused in County Leitrim by the news of an engagement between National troops and a party of irregulars on the mountains of Rossan. The National troops surrounded the irregulars in a farm house and shots were exchanged. Lt. Kane commanding the national forces was shot dead. One irregular was arrested. The Military is active in County Leitrim.—Reuter.

# REPUBLIC FOR GREECE.

## ASSEMBLY'S CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

LONDON, March 25.

Athens.—Negotiations with the Royalists having proved unfruitful Government has presented a motion to the Assembly proclaiming the abolition of the dynasty, banishment of the members of the royal family, compulsory sale of their property and establishment of a Republic provided the last mentioned is confirmed by a plebiscite. The Assembly voted confidence in the Government by 250 against 3 amid great enthusiasm. This foreshadowed the adoption of the aforementioned motion. The supporters of Cafandaris were absent at the sitting.—Reuter.

# SINGAPORE BASE.

## GEN. SMUTS AGREES WITH GOVT. POLICY.

LONDON, March 25.

London.—In the Singapore correspondence published to-day Gen. Smuts expresses his wholehearted agreement with Government's policy. He declares that the proposed Base would be out of keeping with the spirit of the Washington agreement. He sincerely trusts that Mr. Bruce and Mr. Massey will acquiesce because no promise of real security is contained for them on Singapore for European troubles will probably synchronise with any future tension in the Pacific and make it out of question to move the Navy to Singapore.—Reuter.

# RAILWAY TRAIN TRAGEDY.

## IDENTITY IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO MUTILATIONS.

LONDON, March 24.

Metz.—Owing to terrible mutilations, six out of the eight killed in the express disaster could not be identified beyond the fact that two were soldiers, one was a postman and one a woman. It appears that the mail-van and two of the passenger coaches telescoped. It is believed that other victims are still beneath the wreckage.—Reuter.

LATER.

The collision was due to a mistake of points which switched off the Express to the side line whither the goods train had been previously diverted. Heart-rending scenes followed the Express crashing against the goods train at full speed.—Reuter.

## BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Y.M.C.A. Hall Wodehouse Road, the Hon. Sir N. C. Macleod presiding. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, had also graced the occasion with his presence. Full report will appear in our next issue.

# BOMBAY'S MILL-STRIKE.

## "NO DEATHS DUE TO STARVATION."

## REPLY TO QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Thomas Williams, Prof. Richard stated that the Bombay Government which organised relief measures had reported that they had not heard of any deaths due to starvation among mill-hands or their dependents. It was not the fact that employees were asked to work at the 1911 rates of wages, but it was very regrettable that wages were held back.—Reuter.

## MORE MEN RETURN TO WORK.

On Tuesday even better results were apparent in the mill area, as far as the number of men working in the various mills in the city was concerned. It was impossible on these days to get any idea of the percentage of men who had left Bombay for their homes, but now it appears that about 60 per cent. of the men had left the city long ago, and the remainder who lived here had to pass through great difficulty and misery. What would have been the fate of the city if the huge labour force of one and half lakhs had remained here all these days? Would they have been able to keep themselves absolutely non-violent, when they saw their children and wives starving? Would they have been able to bear with patience the sufferings to which they were subjected through a protracted strike when the Mill Owners were lecturing the men on their improvidence and uneconomical habits, the race course in the city was crowded with fashionable people spending their thousands without giving any thought to the men, their wives and children who were starving in the slums of Bombay, the creation of the cotton industry, mostly owned by Indians? However, it is useless to go into these things now that the men are returning to work although in greatly depleted numbers.

The mill strike has now all but ended. Out of a total of about 150,000 men on Tuesday about 55,000 to 59,000 men were working in the 77 mills, and with this big total, it may be said that the strike is a good as ended. On Monday about 9,000 men were working, that is to say 20 per cent. of the total mill labour force in the city; but on Tuesday about 34 per cent. of the men were working. That was certainly a great gain. The Tata Mill which had to close on Monday, owing to sudden trouble on the part of the workers, again opened its doors on Tuesday to about 1,000 men. These workers went on working throughout the day without any trouble. In normal times the Tata Mill employs about 4,000 people, and it is now working with only 2 per cent. of men. Some mills have got more men and some have got less, but on an average 34 per cent. of the total labour force in the city is now working in the different mills. On Tuesday the Standard and Crown Mills which were the first to close their doors owing to trouble, even before the general lock-out was declared, opened and some 400 men were working in each mill. These were the mills where the main trouble originated and whence the strike spread to the surrounding mills in the city. The Standard Mill belongs to the Tatas, and Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla is the chairman of the Mill Owners Association for the current year. The Vetji Dharmasey Mill which had closed long before the strike was declared, was also opened for work yesterday.

That was the position of the various mills in the city on Tuesday. It is expected that now that the mills have begun working, without any trouble, more and more men will join daily, until they have their full complement of men. Nowhere was there any sign of trouble on Tuesday and it is apparent that the men are now more bent upon minding their work, than doing anything else.

RESULT OF THE STRIKE.

In this instance, it would be interesting to hear what the leaders of the strikers themselves think regarding the surrender which was forced upon them by their powerful enemy. One of the gentlemen, who knows mill workers in the city as few others do, said, the men merely surrendered because they had no "material" left on which to carry on their fight. They had to surrender, because they had no other course left, and the men were merely starved into submission. The men had fought to a finish, and, he said, there was nothing cowardly or mean in surrendering when surrender was the only course left open to them. But, he said, the men had demonstrated that they could fight with the cleanest weapons, against heavy odds, against men strongly entrenched behind their bank balances. If the men were starved into submission, he said, they had realised their inherent strength. They had found that they could go on fighting for about two months, without the help of the outsider. The men were left to struggle alone, bravely, with no resources, and yet the moral victory was theirs. This gentleman said that the spirit of the men was still there, and it would never die until they had won a final victory over a cruel enemy. The men, it was stated were going to employ the great moral stamina which they had shown in these two months to good purpose in their future fight. They had demonstrated that they could go on fighting for two months and even more, unaided by the people. The men had no support of the people, of the Government, and of their Owners,—and yet the fight had gone on. He scouted the idea that the strike was engineered by *badmashes* and that the whole unthinking crowd had meekly submitted to a few ring-leaders. On the other hand, he said, the central idea was there and will always be here, that the men have been withheld the bonus which was their legitimate due. As a result of the strike the men had become more self-reliant, more self-assertive, and more independent of outside help, in any struggle which they might have to carry on in the future with the organised forces of capital. These are the views of an educated leader of the men, and it cannot be doubted that though the men are returning to work, the resentment which they feel against the Owners is still there, and will never die, until a better and more equitable change is noticeable in the mentality of the rich owners of Bombay.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-10 p.m.
Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., shareholders' meeting, 1 p.m., Ballard Estate.
Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ltd., shareholders' meeting, 4-20 p.m., Ballard Estate.

THURSDAY, March 27.

Bombay Presidency Association, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ord., Meeting at Gresham Bldg., Esplanade Road, 10-45 a.m.
Formal Opening of the Royal Institute of Science and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall by His Excellency the Governor, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 28.

Annual Gen. Meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 5 p.m., the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, presiding.
The S.S. "Malwa" with mails of 13th instant due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 29.

Prize Distribution of the King George English School and High School for Girls, Dadar 5-30 p.m. H. H. the Governor presiding.
Gymkhana of W.I.A.A. Cooperage 3 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Indian Education Society's Schools at Dadar, 5-30 p.m.

## OPENING OF ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The opening of the Royal Institute of Science and the formal opening of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, by His Excellency Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor, will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

## INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Prize Distribution of the Indian Education Society's King George English School and the High School for Girls, Dadar will be celebrated at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 29th inst., under the presidency of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

## HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION. PARSI PROTEST.

A meeting of the Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mr. Horniman will be held at the Parwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Saturday next at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the Council Resolution and to demand early return of Mr. Horniman to India, when Messrs. G. K. Nariman, M. M. Mudon, Manockshaw Dadachanji, Dr. K. S. Patel, etc., will speak and Mr. Manekji Patel will preside.

## BOMBAY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 5 a.m. of 24th March 1924, to 6 a.m. of 25th March 1924.

Small-pox attacks 22 deaths 5, Cholera attacks nil deaths nil. Plague attacks 5 deaths 4, Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.
Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 119.
Total Mortality this day last year 133.

## THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A Public lecture will be delivered by Dr William Henry Drummond, D.D., L.L.D., on "International Friendship" to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hirabag Hall, near C. P. Tank.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

To-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. the Divine Service (in Marathi) will be conducted by Mr. V. S. Sohoni in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum, Bombay.

## LECTURE ON MALARIA.

A magic lantern lecture on 'Malaria' will be delivered by Dr. H. V. Tilak to-day (Wednesday) at 9-30 p.m. in 'Saraswat' Hall, Gamdevi.

## BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), the 26th at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

## BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. M. H. Shaha on "Malaria" to-day (Wednesday) in the Municipal Chawls at Delisle Road, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Lecture will be delivered in Gujrati. All are requested to attend.

## LIFE BEYOND.

Occult Study Class.—Mr. L. B. Nayak will conduct the weekly occult study class of the student movement under the auspices of the Theosophical Society at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Shreemati Nathibai Girls' A. V. School at Nawroji Street, Tankardwar. The subject will be "Are you seeking a knowledge of the Life Beyond" (contd.) The class is open to all.

## GIRGAON DIST. AND B. P. C. C. ELECTION

The Jt. Hony. Secretaries of the Girgaon D. C. C. write:—"This office received only nomination uptill the date and time fixed, of Mr. B. F. Bharucha for one seat in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from above Ward and hence Mr. Bharucha is duly elected as a member of B. P. C. C. from Girgaon Ward."

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency visited the School of Art on Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency presided at the Annual Meeting of the Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency attended the performance of the "Merry Widow" at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday evening.

## MILL STRIKERS RELIEF FUND.

Mr. T. J. Ginwala writes to acknowledge the following sums received in aid of the Strikers' Family Relief Funds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Through Mr. Mukundlal Sircar | Rs. 161 |
| One Sympathiser | Rs. 25 |
| T. Mulgaonkar | Rs. 5 |

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Mechanical Engineers' Association, Bombay.
A MEETING
OF THE
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
will be held on
28TH MARCH 1924
AT 6-30 P. M. (S. T.)
under the joint auspices of the Mechanical Engineers' Association of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Gujarat and all other Similar Associations of the Bombay Presidency,
TO CONFORM
Criticisms, objections and suggestions, etc., formulated by the Special Committee and for forwarding the same to Government.
PLACE OF MEETING:
Cawasji Jehangir Hall

NOTICE
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st Prox.



The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1924.


## FUTILE PROTESTS.

The cablegram received by Mahatma Gandhi from the General Secretary of the South African Indian Congress puts a grave complexion on the situation created by the Class Areas Bill. The Bill is now shown to be aimed at only one race, namely, Indians, all other so-called "coloured" races, including the Natives of Africa and Malaya being exempt. The reasons for this invidious distinction are not difficult to discover. As pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi, every European household has Natives of South Africa as domestic servants and for these to be segregated would cause the greatest inconvenience to the Whites. As for the Malays, they are in a negligible quantity except in the Cape, where they are also employed as domestic servants. Hence, these two classes are not to be disturbed. It is Indians alone who are considered to be a "menace" to the Whites and the new legislation is specially directed against them. But if the pretence of legislating on general lines is to be given up and one class of subjects alone are to be subjected to the discriminatory treatment, does not the question arise whether it is within the competence of a member of the "Imperial Commonwealth" so-called to legislate in this individious manner against a particular class of His Majesty's subjects? What sort of loyalty to the Crown and the Empire will that be which selects one particular class of the subjects of that Crown and Empire for insulting treatment? There would have been some excuse for the South Africa Union if, following the example of the United States, it had legislated with a view to keep out of the country all "undesirables," whether they came from Russia, Italy, China or India. But to select the nationals of one particular country for invidious treatment can only be construed as an act of hostility towards that country and so long as the Class Areas Bill is aimed at Indians in particular, this country would be perfectly justified in looking upon the action of the Union Government as one of deliberate hostility and insult. In the last Imperial Conference, General Smuts was at pains to convince the world that the legislation which the Union Government was undertaking was not aimed at any particular race or community. But do not the subsequent developments belie the assurances of General Smuts?

However, the concern of the people of this country is not what General Smuts and his colleagues are doing, but what the Government of India are doing to defeat the immoral, unconstitutional and empire-breaking designs of the South African politicians. The debate in the Council of State last week shows that the Delhi gods propose to do nothing but sit with folded arms trusting to the "generous instincts" of the South African European community and the sense of right and justice of General Smuts and his colleagues. A more inane and self-stultifying speech than that of Sir N. Sarma on the occasion could not be imagined. After all the ineptitude he has shown throughout his ministerial career, Sir N. Sarma had the hardihood to assure Indians resident in South Africa of "such support as the Government of India could give" and also of "His Majesty's Government's support." What has been the support of the Government of India to their nationals abroad? Very little in deed! As for His Majesty's Government, far from supporting Indians, they have most cruelly betrayed them. As pointed out by Mr. Sastri, they have been a party to the violation of the resolution of 1921 in regard to Kenya, while they have also permitted the Government of the mandated territory of Tanganyika to discriminate against Indians. They have thus indirectly, if not directly, abetted the Union Government in their hostility towards Indians. Yet Sir N. Sarma assures his countrymen that they may depend on His Majesty's Government to help them in their hour of travail! Mr. Sastri did well to tell Sir N. Sarma plainly that his countrymen have lost faith in the professions of both the Government of India and His Majesty's Government. Indians are sick of lip-sympathy and theoretical support. They want deeds, not words, however high-sounding. If Sir N. Sarma and his colleagues of the Government of India feel that they cannot secure adequate protection for India's nationals at the hands of His Majesty's Government, the only honourable course for them is, as Mr. Sastri pointed out, to resign. But Sir N. Sarma would appear to be still labouring under the delusion that he is of some use to his countrymen and must, therefore, stick to his post. Time and again, have his countrymen given him to understand that he has been a total failure as a Member. But Sir N. Sarma has elected to stick to his post, knowing that under the constitution he is not responsible to his countrymen and that the latter are unable to remove him from his post. Even the pathetic appeal of Mr. Sastri to him and his colleagues to resign fell on deaf ears.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Sastri is now finally convinced that neither His Majesty's Government nor the Government of India are prepared to support the cause of Indians in South Africa in the whole-hearted manner that he thinks necessary. The futility of any further appeals to these Governments must be plain to Mr. Sastri. He asks the Government of India to resign, to demonstrate to the world that they are prepared to go further than merely "remonstrating" and making "diplomatic representations" and "dignified protests." But may not Mr. Sastri address himself the question whether he on his part is prepared to do anything but "appeal," "remonstrate" and "protest?" What *action*, apart from verbal protests and warnings, has he yet taken himself or has he suggested to his countrymen? Let him turn the searchlight inwards and put himself the question which he has addressed to the Government of India. By asking the Government of India to resign, is not Mr. Sastri advocating Non-Cooperation pure and simple? Is it not time that Mr. Sastri gave up blowing hot and cold and took his proper place in the ranks of his countrymen who are engaged in the struggle for Swaraj? He promised to lead such an agitation against the ill-treatment of Indians in the Colonies as would make the world ring. Is that agitation to stop short of incessant demands—or as Sir Dinshaw Wacha would call them, shriekings and screamings—for the resignation of the Government of India? Would it not be more consistent on Mr. Sastri's part for himself to resign his seat in the Council, as a first step in that agitation which is to secure the redress the wrongs of his countrymen? Not until do men like Mr. Sastri learn to conform their practices to their professions will they be able to secure the redress of the wrongs of their countrymen, whether abroad as in South Africa, or at home in India

## NOT ENOUGH.

Prof. Richards would confer a great favour on both his own country and India, if he were to raise his voice a little so as to be distinctly heard in the Press Gallery. His reply to Sir Henry Craik's question a fortnight ago regarding the prospects of revision of the present constitution of India, appeared so definitely offensive in the cabled report, that it had the effect of shattering the last hopes of the Indian people in the intentions of the Labour Government towards this country. The summary rejection of the Finance Bill was to no small extent due to the interpretation put upon Prof. Richards' reply by the Nationalists. The information now conveyed through Sir Malcolm Hailey and by the reply of Prof. Richards to a fresh question on the same subject put by Sir Henry Craik, removes, to some extent, the sting of the Under-Secretary's flat refusal, on the last occasion, to consider the revision of the Government of India, Act. Prof. Richards has now admitted that Parliament is not debarred from amending the Act and revising the constitution of India before 1929. That is the only honest interpretation to put on the recommendations of the Joint Committee. But this mere admission will not satisfy India and Prof. Richards' reported dissent to the suggestion that the Labour Government were considering the alteration of the Act is certainly not reassuring. The Labour Government must give an indication—and that immediately—of their readiness to revise the Constitution in conformity with Indian opinion and they can give practical proof of it by accepting the proposal for a Round Table Conference. The people of India will not tolerate any longer the bureaucratic system of Government which has been eating into the vitals of the nation. They are determined to set up a system which while suited to their genius will be entirely responsible to them and will put their good before everything else.

## AGE OF CONSENT.

It is unfortunate that the Select Committee on Dr. Gour's Bill to raise the age of consent should not have been unanimous in recommending that the age be raised to 14 whether within or without the marital relation. The evils of child-marriages in India are patent to the most superficial observer and Hindu society is paying a terrible price by its retention of this odious custom. The appalling number of child-widows, the equally appalling infantile mortality and the abnormally low vitality of the members of Hindu society are the direct and visible results of this custom, while the indirect results are to be seen in the numerous cases of infanticide, the arrest of education of the youth of both sexes, the ruinous dowry system, and the general economic poverty of the community as a whole. In view of all these evils, direct and indirect, which have followed from the custom of child marriage, it was expected that there would be no objection from any enlightened quarter to the raising of the age of consent to 14 years at least. But we regret to note that some of the members of the Select Committee have hesitated to support the recommendation of the majority and have suggested that the age should be 12 or at the most 13. As pointed out by the majority, there is no religious injunction binding on Hindus that the consummation of marriage should take place on the attainment by the wife of the age of puberty. In practice such consummation is put off for months or even years to suit the convenience of the parties. The raising of the age of consent, therefore, cannot be said to offend the religious sanctions of the Hindus. Moreover, opinion in all enlightened Hindu circles is steadily growing in favour of raising the marriageable age of girls and the fears entertained regarding any possible objection to the present proposal from orthodox quarters will be found to be groundless.

# Notes of the Day.

### Towards a Republic

The movement towards a republic in Persia has been checked for a time but not defeated. Owing to the opposition shown by the clergy and the public the Persian Mejliss has, according to Reuter's, dropped the proposal to establish a republic, but has decided to depose the Shah in favour of his two-year-old son, having a regent during the minority. The Persian royal dynasty has, in recent years, been more a hindrance than a help to the progress of the country. Its disappearance will not, therefore, be mourned by any true well-wisher of that country. That the clergy are opposed to a republic is not surprising considering that in the past the majority of them have been a force for reaction and that their vested interests are threatened by a form of government which is fully compatible with the teachings of Islam while priesthood is not. It will not be long before their opposition will be overcome by progressive forces in Persia.

### Khilafat and Its Significance

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. M. Akram Baig of Poona in which he advocates a Conference of the whole Islamic world, which is an obvious necessity at this juncture. He writes: "Now that the Khalif-Sultan has been deposed and turned out by the Angora Assembly, the Muslims of India have one more opportunity of examining both the political and doctrinal aspects of Khilafat, and particularly in the light of modern nationalism." He considers that "any attempt on the part of any Conference to set up again an institution, described as archaic by Mustafa Kemal against the silent but strong forces of Western philosophy and ardent nationalism is foredoomed to failure", and he concludes: "In view of the growing desire for republicanism in Muslim countries, it is difficult to conceive of a more suitable basis for Islamic solidarity, than that of friendship or fraternity." We fail to follow his argument. Does he consider that the "forces of Western philosophy and ardent nationalism are forces making for solidarity, friendship and fraternity? If so, we can only ask him to just look at Europe. It was the abolition of nationalism in Islam which was the first condition of Islamic brotherhood, and made for Islamic solidarity, in spite of all divisions, political, geographical and racial. Aggressive nationalism has been the intellectual solvent used by Europe to disintegrate Muslim solidarity, which it could not overcome by attack. It is a poison in the Islamic body, and to accept the consequences of its action as necessary—or even admissible—in that body is to hand it over to the enemy. The Holy Prophet said: "He is not of us who sides with his tribe in injustice; and he is not of us who calls on others to support him in aggression, and he is not of us who dies while assisting his tribe in injustice." That is the basis of Islamic brotherhood; it is the basis of human brotherhood; and any philosophy, democracy or nationalism, be it Eastern or Western, which transgresses that injunction, is un-Islamic, inhuman and impious. It is this foundation of Islamic and human brotherhood that we are called upon to safeguard at this hour. It is this foundation which must be the standpoint of the true Khilafat, which is needed more than ever at the present time to point the way to true democracy, the brotherhood of all mankind which is the only way of real progress. Our correspondent has not got beyond "negation-point."

### Glaring Omissions.

The Government of India must be singularly ignorant of the currents of public opinion in this country not to be aware, as they stated in the Assembly on Monday in reply to a question by one of the non-official members, that there was any dissatisfaction regarding the Kenya India Committee. The entire Indian Press has expressed deep disappointment at the composition of the Committee inasmuch as such experienced persons as Mr. Sastri and Mr. Andrews have not been included in it. But the Government, following an ostrich-like policy, pretend that they do not know that there is any dissatisfaction in the country regarding the Committee. Would the Government be surprised to be told that equally great dissatisfaction is likely to be aroused in the country by the non-inclusion of two such members as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah in the Committee which has just been appointed to consider the condition of service in the Auxiliary Force and Territorial Force and their expansion? Pandit Malaviya had a right to be included in the Committee, not only because he has been taking very keen interest in the subject, but also because the Committee has been appointed at his instance. His omission is too glaring to be overlooked and raises the suspicion whether it is not intentional. It is, of course, a matter of public knowledge that the Punditji is not a *persona grata* with the Delhi hierarchy, but one would have expected the latter not to carry their personal prejudices to the extent of depriving the Committee of the advice and help of one whose service would have been most valuable. The same remarks apply in the case of Mr. Jinnah. Unless it is the intention of the Government of India to frustrate the object of the appointment of the Committee, they can have no excuse for the glaring failure to include Messrs. Malaviya and Jinnah in the Committee. It is not yet too late for Government to rectify their mistake, since there are still two places in the Committee to be filled.

### Intimidation.

The "Times of India's" attempt to bully the Lee Commission into an abject surrender to the Services is reprehensible in the extreme. It tells the Commission in effect that if the demands of the Services are not complied with, they will revolt against the Government of India. It says that the Services have been "parents, midwife and nurse" to the new Constitution, which "would never have been born without the services" In return for their loyal consent to the Reforms, the Services now demand "bakshish" with a loaded pistol at the head of the Government of India and the Indian people. Apart from the consideration that the Reforms are a hollow mockery, is it not pertinent to ask these Services to wait for their "bakshish" till the end of the "experiment" which these Reforms are said to constitute? The people of India are being told, by the Services themselves, among others, that the Reforms have not been given a trial and that they should wait till 1929 for a just verdict to be given regarding their worth. If that is so, the Services, too, ought to wait to see how the "experiment" turns out. But the Services are adopting a most mercenary attitude and are demanding their guerdon before the work is completed.

### A Preposterous Claim.

The "Times of India" insinuates that the Services do not trust the Government of India. It writes: "The one thing no Service in India will accept is control by the Government of India. Rightly or wrongly the Services as a whole are profoundly distrustful of the Government of India, and would far sooner trust themselves to a British Parliament with a Clyde-side majority than to a Delhi Secretariat staffed by the most urbane of Knights Commanders." Our contemporary is, of course, here indulging in camouflage pure and simple. It is not of the Government of India of to-day that the Services are distrustful but of that of to-morrow which will refuse to squander the resources of the country in pampering them. It is for this reason that the Services do not want to be under the control of the Government of India. But since it is the Indian taxpayer, not the British, who pays the salaries of the Services, the claim of the Services to be free of Indian control will never be admitted by the people of India. No self-respecting country would admit such a claim and that any Government should have countenanced such a claim is sufficient commentary on the benevolent intentions of that Government in its relations with the children of the soil. Though at present the people of India may not be able to prevent the ruthless sacrifice of their interests on the altar of the Services, a day must come when the Services will have to choose between submission to Indian control and quitting the job. We have not the slightest doubt but that under Swaraj Britishers will be willing and glad to serve in India on terms which will be arranged, not over the heads of Indians, but by mutual contract between the Indian Government and the employees. We have, however, a shrewd suspicion that the "Times of India" has indulged in bluff merely to prepare the Indian public for the verdict of the Lee Commission, which it expects to concede all the extravagant demands of the Services. The public of India are too wide-awake to be deceived by such tricks.

### Development or Bankruptcy?

After a protracted discussion the Municipal Corporation decided on Monday to approach the Government for permission to raise a loan to meet liabilities on development schemes. With a subservient majority on his side the Commissioner is able to carry out all his plans, and he has only to whip up his followers to bring them on his side. These huge schemes have been carried on without due regard to the financial consequences, and the Corporation has several of these on hand which, though they may have benefited the property speculators in the city, have not done much good to the rate-payers. For this state of things the old Corporation is responsible, and the Die-hards in the new Corporation are doing their best to carry on that policy. The fact is that the Commissioner has no money in hand to pay those from whom land and buildings have been purchased at ruinous prices, and the credit of the Corporation has suffered. Hitherto the Commissioner has been making use of any funds which he could lay his hands on to meet his liabilities, and in spite of the grave warnings of some members he has persisted in doing so, as he said he had every right to spend money once a scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation. This process of reckless expenditure has gone on indefinitely and we think the time has come to cry a halt, otherwise the Corporation will have to go bankrupt.

### Calcutta Corporation.

Deshbandhu Das has been able to capture the Calcutta Corporation with the aid of his great personality and the vigorous electoral campaign he had inaugurated in that city. Out of a total of 63 seats elected by the ratepayers, he has got on his side 53, the number consisting of Swarajists and Khilafatists. There are some Independents also in the Corporation who will be able to range themselves on the side of Deshbandhu Das. When the campaign was started the Anglo-Indian papers in Calcutta made frantic efforts to support all anti-Congress and super-loyal candidates, and the European voters mustered strong at the polling booths to support the anti-Indian element. But all their efforts have come to nothing and their proteges have been defeated at the polls. Some people now draw comfort from the fact that there are very few rich Indians among the new Swarajist Councillors who will be able to support the great state of a Lord Mayor, as the new president of the Calcutta Corporation will be called. But that, in these democratic days, is not so much a handicap as an advantage.

## INDIAN REFORMS.

### WHEN IS ADVANCE CONTEMPLATED ?

### UNDER SECRETARY'S INDEFINITE REPLY.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir H. Craik asked the question with regard to the Government's adherence to the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919, postponing for a decade any alteration of the Constitution thereby established.

Prof. Richards, replying, reiterated that Government adhered to the provisions of the Act, but he was doubtful whether the provisions would sustain the interpretation which Sir H. Craik seemed to place on them.

Sir H. Craik recalled that the Joint Committee, upon whose report the House of Commons had accepted the Act of 1919, had expressed the opinion that the Statutory Committee should not be appointed until the expiration of the decade, and, meanwhile, no substantial change in the Constitution should be made.

Prof. Richards replied that one Parliament could not bind its successors. If any fundamental change was made, it would be made by Parliament.

"INAUDIBLE" THIS TIME.

Sir H. Joynson-Hicks asked if Prof. Richards meant that Government were considering the alteration of what the last Parliament had done.

Prof. Richards' reply was inaudible, but appeared to indicate dissent.—Reuter.

## PREVENTION OF FURTHER JATHAS.

### QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION O GOVT. OF INDIA.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lieut.-Col. Howard-Bury, Prof. Richards stated that he had been informed officially that another Jatha of a thousand was being sent to Nabha, and the Government of India had been considering the question of the possible measures to prevent further Jathas being sent. He emphasised the fact that the arrival of the second large Jatha at Nabha did not cause disturbance and the Jatha dispersed peaceably.

Lieut.-Col. Howard-Bury declared that each Jatha followed a different route with the object of inflaming the country-side along the routes.

Mr. Wardlaw-Milne declared that when Prof. Richards described the Jatha as passing peaceably he really meant that it peacefully passed into police cells.—Reuter.

## POLITICAL UNREST IN INDIA.

### LABOUR PARTY'S CONCERN.

LONDON, March 25.

According to the "Daily Herald" the Executive Committee of the Labour Party are seriously concerned by the news of political unrest in India and have invited Sir Sankaran Nair to confer with them.—Reuter.

## THREATENING LETTERS TO MR. THOMAS

### SPECIAL POLICE PROTECTION ORDERED

LONDON, March 25.

Special police protection has been ordered for Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, owing to anonymous threatening letters.—Reuter.

## BIGGEST BUSINESS ORDER.

### PIPES FOR TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

LONDON, March 25.

An order which is stated to be the biggest of its kind ever placed in Britain, and perhaps in the world, has been lodged with the British Mannesmann Tube Company for steel pipes in connection with the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme.—Reuter.

## ARMY CONTRACTS.

### QUESTION RE PREFERENCE TO DOMINIONS.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, to-day, at the report stage of Army estimates, the Opposition tried to get a definite statement of policy regarding preference to the Dominions in army contracts.

Mr. Lawson explained that it was the practice of the Department to give reasonable preference and sympathetic consideration to our own people, but it was not going to let the taxpayer pay to the extent involved in one case, where certain people tried to take advantage of the existing arrangement to the extent of 35 per cent. Therefore, Government declined to pin themselves down to any definite policy.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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## HELOTS IN EMPIRE.

### INDIANS' PLIGHT IN S. A. UNION.

### OPPRESSION WILL MAKE US LEAVE EMPIRE

### MRS. NAIDU'S PLAINSPEAKING.

CAPE TOWN, March 24.

Mrs. Naidu's impassioned speeches in public halls and the open air have become the vivid topic here, and her recent speeches are causing sensation among the general public. On Saturday she addressed a meeting of 8 to 9 hundred in the Coloured quarter of Cape Town. The majority of the audience were Mahomedans. There were also a few Hindus and Sikhs present. Several of the audience were Gandhi caps. Mrs. Naidu was vociferously cheered, and there were also cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai."

Mrs. Naidu, speaking in Urdu, said she had been here nine days and felt it her duty to address meetings in English in order, firstly, to appeal directly to the public and the Government authorities whose tyrannical policy was to oppress her fellow-countrymen. She had brought a message from Mahatma Gandhi to the South African public and Government—(tremendous cheering)—which was: "If you continue to oppress us, we shall leave your Empire; and if we do, where will your Empire be then?" (Cheers.)

MAKING SLAVES OF INDIANS.

Proceeding, Mrs. Naidu said that in India, their own country, the British had also oppressed them and kept them down, but now Mahatma Gandhi had instilled a spirit into his followers which could not be suppressed. A few thousand Englishmen had made slaves of her people in India, but now they were standing up for their rights—(cheers)—and rising against their oppressors. They had started the national industry of spinning Khaddar in India to boycott English cloth. Mahatma Gandhi had said that if that were made a national industry and people learned to use Charkha, 50 mills would close down in Manchester.

Mrs. Naidu emphasised that they must fight for their rights and fight on while they still had breath in their bodies. (Prolonged cheers.) "Remember, they want to put you in Class Areas and segregate you, like they do lepers on Robben Island. (Cries of 'Shame'.) I am told this Bill will not apply to the Cape, but General Smuts will keep you here as long as it pleases him, and when he no longer has any use for you he will tell you to clear out."

MESSAGE TO GENERAL SMUTS.

Her message to General Smuts was: "Beware, if you think that by this bribe you will catch our vote at the next elections in this Province. As long as our brothers in the Transvaal and Natal continue to be oppressed by you we will accept no such bribe in the Cape." (Loud cheers.)

In further remarks, Mrs. Naidu complained of lack of educational facilities for Indians in South Africa. There was no Indian University in South Africa. Their sons could not obtain scholarships and be sent Overseas to England, Germany or other countries.

## EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT.

### MIGRATION OF FAMILIES FAVOURED

LONDON, March 25.

At the annual Dinner of the British Overseas Banks Association attended by the High Commissioners of Australia, New Zealand and India and other distinguished personages the Chairman, Mr. Arthur Willis of the National Bank of New Zealand, said that the British Overseas Banks had become part and parcel of our Empire development.

Mr. Lunn, the Minister of Overseas Trade said that he learned from authoritative sources that trade was improving more than they had known during the last two or three years. Migration was not an immediate solution of our difficulties but it might, over a long period, assist in removing them. He advocated encouragement of migration of families rather than single men.

Sir James Stevenson stated that over three thousand tons of exhibits had entered the Empire Exhibition during the past fortnight.—Reuter.

## THE LAUSANNE CONVENTION.

LONDON, March 25.

Sofia.—The Sobranye has ratified the Lausanne convention with regard to the Frontier of Thrace and the Straits regime.

(Continued from column 6.)

to questions, Mr. Thomas stated that the final payment of £50,000 has been made to Ibn Saud, and this subsidy would not be continued. No Government subsidy was paid during the year to any potentate of Arabia with whom the Colonial Office had relations.—Reuter.

## RIGHT OF AGITATION.

### ROY'S APPEAL TO PREMIER.

LONDON, March 25.

The "Daily Herald" publishes an appeal of M. N. Roy to Mr. MacDonald and Lord Olivier in connection with his trial in Absentia in India which he describes a "flagrant attempt to choke the constitutional right of agitation, organisation and association which exists unchallenged in every other part of the British Empire and throughout the world".—Reuter.

# JOURNALISTS DEMAND MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN

## SIR M. HAYWARD'S MISCHIEVOUS PRESUMPTIONS CONDEMNED.

## LALAJI ON GOVT'S "COWARDLY ATTACKS"

### BOMBAY COUNCIL'S VOTE SUBVERSIVE OF FREEDOM OF PRESS.

### MEETING OF JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

"The best traditions of my own country appear to me to have been broken by the combined action of the Governments of India and Bombay Presidency in rejecting personal liberty of action to one who differs in his opinions from his fellow countrymen and has never been allowed the opportunity of a trial in the courts of law" complained Mr. Andrews in the course of the message he sent to the Journalists' Association meeting held yesterday to discuss the issues arising out of the rejection of the resolution on Mr. Horniman in the local Council. Mr. Andrews' remarks stand in sharp contrast with the impudent and uncivil utterances of Sir Maurice Hayward, the countryman both of Mr. Andrews and Mr. Horniman. Keen feeling was noticeable in the meeting as speaker after speaker denounced Sir M. Hayward's speech and expressed profound disappointment at the result of the discussion in the Council on Horniman resolution. "I regard," wired Pt. Motilal Nehru, "the treatment of Mr. Horniman as a fraud on British Constitution."

A meeting of the Journalists' Association of India was held on Tuesday evening at the "Voice of India" office. Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

At the outset Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the Hon. Secretary announced that Mahatma Gandhi to whom the Presidentship of the Association was offered had declined it.

The following messages of sympathy were received by the Secretary of the Journalists' Association of India which were read out at the meeting:—

Pt. Motilal Nehru wired to say:—Majority vote on Horniman resolution reveals by the combined action of the Governments of India and Bombay Presidency in rejecting personal liberty of action to one who differs in his opinions from his fellow countrymen and has never been allowed the opportunity of a trial in the courts of law.

NOT A RACIAL QUESTION.

Mr. Natarajan said the object of meeting was one of supreme importance to journalists. As they knew the Association consisted of journalists of all views and shades of opinions, of Indian as well as Englishmen. The Association recognised no distinction of race, or distinction of opinion, political or otherwise. All were welcomed to it, as the objects of the Association were to protect the interests of journalism as such. The Managing Committee had considered the matter and had come to the opinion that Sir Maurice's speech, in opposing the resolution of Mr. Nariman, constituted not merely the refusal of Mr. Nariman, constituted not merely the refusal of Mr. Horniman's right to come to India, but it was an attack on the rights of the members. He considered Mr. Horniman no longer in his individual capacity. In the first place he wanted to protest most emphatically against the arrogation by Sir M. Hayward on behalf of the Government of the right of preventing a man from exercising his profession of journalism on the ground that he was not one whose views were acceptable to the members of the Government. If they analysed the position it would amount to this, that in the opinion of the members of the Government for the time being Mr. Horniman should not be allowed to come to India and allowed to practise his profession. They must protest against such an argument. The second point was not so germane to the objects of the Association. The argument was that Mr. Horniman was an Englishman and that no Indian had rights to stand up for him. But they, in this Association, did not recognise any distinction of race, creed or colour. They

(Continued on next page.)

# GOVERNMENT'S GUILT.

## DEFENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

## MAHATMA JI ON INJUSTICE TO HORNIMAN.

Mahatma Gandhi sent the following message to the meeting of Journalists Association of India held yesterday:—

"That, in spite of the unanimous public opinion so emphatically expressed demanding the removal of the ban against Mr. Horniman, the Government should remain adamant, is to me an index at once of our weakness and the Government's studied defiance of public opinion so strongly and unanimously expressed as in Mr. Horniman's case. Assuming for the sake of argument that we are in error in demanding the removal of the ban, it is evident that the Government will not leave us room even for making mistakes. The only use, therefore, of our public meetings is to show Mr. Horniman that his services are not forgotten and that if he has not received the passport to return, it is not for want of will on our part but sheer want of ability. Even that is no small use. I, therefore, wish your meeting every success.

amazing disregard of constitutional issue involved. No justification for ban imposed by abuse of Passport Act even if every argument advanced in support fully admitted. Assembly vote true index of general opinion and feeling in all parts of India. I regard treatment of Horniman as a fraud on British constitution.

Lala Lajpatrai wired:—Horniman's return involves important principle. Government attacks cowardly. National duty require pressing question.

The following is Mr. Ranga Iyers' message:—If the Bombay Council does not want Horniman back in Bombay we in the United Provinces want him badly. Other Provinces too demand his return. The opinion of a Provincial Council cannot nullify the considered all India opinion of the Legislative Assembly. As for the remarks of the Home Member I need only say no English gentleman will hit below the belt and behind the back of a man.

Mr. Andrews wrote:—I very deeply regret the fact that the Legislative Council of the Bombay Presidency has refused to pass a vote in favour of allowing Mr. B. G. Horniman's return. The matter appeals to me to strongly because it is primarily a question of personal liberty and on the growth of respect for personal liberty the moral freedom of any country ultimately depends. The best traditions of my own country appear to me to have been broken

(Continued on next page.)

## TWO MORE VICTORIES.

### PASSPORT TO KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

### GOVT'S. OPPOSITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 25.

Non-officials in the Legislative Assembly achieved a substantial measure of success against Government on two important motions to-day even though it was the fag end of the session when the ranks of the Nationalist Party were depleted. Of the occasions on which Government was defeated one was on Mr. Chamanlal's motion for adjournment as a protest against Government's refusal of passport to Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali to go to Turkey, Palestine, Syria, etc., and imposition of restriction in the grant of a passport to other members of the Khilafat Deputation to these countries. The debate was very lively, speakers being mostly Mahomedans. All the speakers contended that the refusal of passports to the Ali Brothers was denial of religious liberty of His Majesty's subjects and hence a direct negation of the Queen's proclamation. The speech of Mr. Chammanlal in moving the adjournment was short and sweet. He picked out all the essential portions of correspondence that had passed between Maulana Shaukat Ali as president of the Khilafat Conference and Government of India on the subject of the issue of passports.

Sir Malcolm Hailey contended that the Ali Brothers having been once convicted and sentenced for offences of tampering with the loyalty to troops could not be granted passports for it was British Government which was responsible for any undesirable activities which these two persons might indulge themselves in states which they wanted to visit although on purely religious mission.

"What right have you to do that?" asked Mr. Chamanlal and there came the answer from the Home Member that it was Government's discretion. The Mahomedan speakers who followed Mr. Chammanlal all promised another passive resistance movement in India if Government refused to grant passports to trusted Mahomedan leaders. Syed Murtuza Sahib and Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan indicating the example of Akali brethren in the Punjab. "But why do you include two Brahmans, Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru in this delegation?" Asked Sir Henry Stanyon and to this Pandit Malaviya gave a most crushing reply—These two Brahmans would proceed with Mussalman members of the deputation and help the Mussalmans of the world in arriving at a real unity in the cause of the Khilafat. Such a unity would be a source of help to Indian Nationalism and Hindus in India had no cause to fear on account of the unity of Mussalmans. But the Home Member doubted whether the Ali Brothers were the only people who could solve the Khilafat question and the whole House including the Hindus cried in the affirmative. The denial of passports combined with the imposition of conditions amounting to the refusal of passports to others made the Nationalists to combine in carrying the motion Government not even daring to claim a division.

The other motion in which Government was defeated was in respect of the first reading of the Bill to repeal the second part of the Criminal Law Amendment Act (the first part having already been repealed).

The Nationalists were disappointed at the unsatisfactory reply of Government and gave their verdict by a majority of nineteen votes.

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 25.

The Legislative Assembly held the final sitting of the Delhi Sessions to-day. The ordinary list of business was confined to private bills but acceptance of discussion on the motion of adjournment to discuss the question of refusal of passports to some members of the proposed deputation to Angora provided the main interest in to-day's sessions. For the first time during the present session a discussion has been held on a motion of adjournment.

In answer to a private question by Mr. Pilcher Sir Charles Innes announced that the special session in May would probably be held on the 27th of May. Government realised the necessity of giving the public sufficient time to consider the Tariff Board's report but he would not give an indication of the probable date of the publication as it depended on the conclusions of the Government.

Mr. Pilcher asked whether some commercial concerns had not intimated that Government was showing undue haste in the matter.

Thereupon Dr. Gour asked whether it was not a fact that the members of the Assembly considered that delay was occurring in arriving at conclusions in respect of a national industry.

Sir Charles Innes said that he had not seen any representations referred to by Mr. Pilcher while the reply to Dr. Gour's question was in the affirmative.

Sir Charles Campbell Rhodes quoted the Fiscal Commission's recommendation for the utmost publicity and publication of the Tariff Board's report even before the Government formed its own conclusions.

Sir Charles Innes said that Government were willing to reconsider their decision but they had already formed provisional conclusions.

### PASSPORTS FOR DELEGATION.

Mr. Chamanlal asked whether the Government had refused to issue a passport to Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Mohamed

(Continued on next page.)

## "ISLAM IS INDESTRUCTIBLE."

### FAITH IN TURKEY.

### RECEPTION TO TURKISH LEGATION.

(Special to "The Chronicle".)

LONDON, March 25.

A lunch in honour of the Turkish Legation and the Turkish Republic was given on Saturday at Anderton's, London by the Anglo-Turkish Society. Mr. Arnold Lupton presided. An influential company attended. The Ambassador Yusuf Kemal Bey was present with the entire staff of the legation. So also were the Albanian Minister Konitza Bey, representatives from the Persian and the Afghan legations, Gen. Kellingera (Hungary), Felix Valyi, Captain Griffin, Captain E. N. Bennett, princes Ola Hassan Broadwood, Mrs. Deja Hassan (wife of Seth Yakub Hassan), Ali Ripa Bey, Chevky Pasha, Mr. Prelooker of the Anglo-Russian Society, etc.

The Chairman said England owed in part her religious liberty to the fact that Turkey was then hammering at the gates of intolerant Vienna.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala said that the incident was only military and fortuitous. A more significant fact was that the young Turks of 1906 to 1908 played just the same part as the young Russians in 1905. Europe must now anticipate the same outburst of popular emotion as had transformed Russia and vibrated through the world. All peoples, Muslim and non-Muslim will declare for emancipation of the human race. Persia to-day is evolving to freedom, Afghanistan firm for integrity and self-expression. The issues transcend republicanism. It is a question of self esteem. Rather poverty and freedom than foreign influence and exploitation. The anomalous position of Egypt would have to be ended and full nationality recognised. Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Afghanistan will be not only free but model States of the future. This speaker appealed through the Turkish Ambassador to voice the great need of Constantinople to be the centre of the Islamic Conference annually. Islamic peoples must work together. He welcomed the Turkish Mission and hoped much from Turkey in her fight for human freedom and development of the human race

POSITION OF TURKEY.

Khwaja Nazir Ahmad, acting Imam at Working Mosque, respected the delicacy of the Turkish position relative to the Caliphate. Despite recent events something good would issue from the crisis. Turkey would again be the vanguard of Islam. Whatever Turkey did Muslims would not try to interfere in the affairs of Turkey. The Muslims' motto was Turkey for the Turks, Islam for us all. Whether the Caliphate was filled or vacant or whoever was installed, Islam would not be destroyed. Islam was indestructible. Turkey had the bold faults of young nations. Having done so much she could now afford to go slowly and more carefully.

Mohamed Safdar Khan, Afghan legation, said that British policy in the past towards Afghanistan was actuated by the fear of Russia. None need fear the Russia of to-day. Minor incidents two or three months ago had been magnified and were now disposed of. The friendliest relations prevailed. There were hopes of permanent peace and regard between Britain and Afghanistan. The Turkish minister expressed pleasure at the kind expressions towards himself and Turkey. Etiquette of conditions imposed by delayed ratification of the Lausanne Treaty forbade public expressions. Mehmed Bey Konitza, Albanian Minister, thanked the English men and women who helped the Albanian distress and alluded to the harsh treatment accorded by Yugo-Slavia and Greece to Albanians in their territories mostly Muslims, all of them worthy and peace loving people. Albania itself was a model of tolerance and justice.

## STORMY SCENES IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

### SEQUEL TO DISCUSSION ON ARTICLES OF CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, March 24.

Constantinople.—There were stormy scenes in the National Assembly, to-day, at the beginning of the discussion on the articles of Constitution, dealing with the Presidential prerogatives, especially article 25, empowering the President to dissolve the Assembly.

Deputy Sarohan interjected: "If God Almighty is elected President, this privilege cannot be conceded."

The discussion was adjourned:—

## SERIOUS SITUATION.

### DISSOLUTION OF ASSEMBLY POSSIBLE

LONDON, March 25.

Constantinople.—Most serious situation has arisen owing to the National Assembly, after stormy scenes, having rejected the article of the new Constitution empowering the President to dissolve the Assembly.

Telegrams from Angora indicate the possibility of dissolution of the Assembly which would be tantamount to a 'Coup d'Etat'.—Reuter.

## SUBSIDY TO IBN SAUD.

### "FINAL PAYMENT" OF £ 50,000 MADE.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying

(Continued in column 2.)

# SWARAJISTS' VICTORY IN BENGAL

## THREE GRANTS REJECTED IN COUNCIL.

## MINISTERS' SALARIES REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 24.

Amidst shouts and jubilation the Swarajists and Nationalists obtained their greatest victory in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day over the question of Ministers' salary. Although the Government was defeated by only a single vote, the Swarajists regarded it as their greatest achievement in the Council, since all the previous attempts in this direction suffered defeat every time.

The motion before the House was that the demand of Rs. 220,000 including the Ministers' salary be refused. After a comparatively short debate, lasting a little over an hour and a half and in which only seven councillors took part the President announced the fate of the motion, which was carried by 63 votes against 62. Immediately there was a tremendous demonstration. There was cheering and clapping, punctuated by shouts of 'resign,' 'resign' from the Swarajists benches. Inspite of the warning of the President, there was also a demonstration in the public gallery which was overcrowded. The demonstration was so great that the President had to clear the gallery which was done for the first time, since the Reform Council came into existence. Mr. C. R. Das received congratulations from a large number of councillors.

Again by a majority of only one vote the Council rejected the entire demand made by Sir Hugh Stephenson that Rs. 9,683,000 be granted under 'general administration.'

A similar fate befell Sir Abdur Rahim's demand for Rs. 9,473,000 for expenditure under 'administration of justice.'

### OUT TO END DIARCHY.

Moulvi Sayedali Haque moved that the demand of Rs. 192,000 under General Administration which included the appropriation for the Ministers' salaries be refused. He said if the resolution was carried it would perhaps put a stop to a system of Government thrust upon the people in the teeth of all opposition. The country stood humiliated when the best of her sons did not hesitate to become the ready instruments garbed in the mask of ministers, merrily dancing to the tune of the country's exploiters. Once they had been proud of their leaders as champions of freedom but now they were ashamed of them to think that these very persons were now trying their level best to set back the wheel of the country's progress towards freedom. The country was to-day determined to stand vindicated before the world with all her flouted honours and she was going to reclaim and recover her sons by striking at the very root of the vicious tree, whose tempting and alluring fruits, had so long been poisoning them recklessly. They were out to end diarchy by refusing the ministers their sixty-four thousand Rupees.

### MINISTERS BARGAIN.

The Hon. Mr. Ghuznavi, Minister, in opposing the amendment referred to the scheme of reforms and said that one portion of the Government, which he represented, was an advance in the line of popular Government and democratic control. When the reformed constitution came the major section of the people welcomed it. He did not believe that the people of Bengal really wished to wreck the Reforms. Perhaps they wished to improve it but that was not the way. Although the Congress, the Moderate Conference and the Muslim League decided that the ministers should be in status equal to the members of the Executive Council, Mr. Ghuznavi was willing, in deference to the wishes of his friends, to accept Rs. 4,000 a month.

### NOT THE COUNTRY'S VERDICT.

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Minister, at the outset announced that he, too, was ready to accept Rs. 4,000 per month but he said if the majority of the House decided to refuse the entire demand and if he felt to remain as a minister, he was perfectly prepared to act as an honorary minister. If the motion was carried he was not prepared to accept the idea that it was something like the verdict of the country.

The Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson said that the motion before the House might be regarded from three points of view. The first was from the point of view of constitution wrecking which was the main idea underlying the motion. He did not want to go into that question. Secondly as a vote of no-confidence and thirdly as a bona fide attempt to fix a suitable pay for the ministers. There were two main considerations which had always influenced the Council, so far in fixing the pay of Ministers. One had been that it should be the same as that of the members of the Executive Council, while the other had been that it should be such a sum as would enable them to obtain suitable men for the work. The latter consideration was not dealt with on this occasion. The Ministers accepted a pay of Rs. 4,000. If all the motions were rejected at the end of the Debate of this demand he would move that his total demand be less by Rs. 48,000.

The amendment was put to vote and carried by 63 votes against 62 amidst great demonstration.

Then another amendment was moved that the total demand of Rs. 9,683,000 under the head General Administration be refused. The amendment was carried, 65 voting for and 64 against it.

The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim moved that Rs. 94.73.000 be granted under the head Administration of Justice. An amendment was moved refusing the whole demand. The amendment was carried by 66 votes to 56.

The Council then adjourned.

# JOURNALISTS DEMAND MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

(Continued from previous page.)

wanted as much justice to Indian journalists as to European journalists in this country. They were not going to consider the question from a racial or a communal point of view and it was beneath the dignity of Sir Maurice to enunciate such an argument from his place in the Council. On the contrary the fact that Mr. Horniman was not an Indian, but an Englishman, who had devoted his talents to Indian journalism and the interests of Indian public, had an equal claim for the protection of this Association. Sir Maurice's arguments were most poor and the speech was one of the most unsatisfactory he had ever made in the Council. He hoped Englishmen in India would repudiate with indignation the responsibility cast upon them. He was sorry that the members of the Council had voted against the resolution on most flimsy grounds, which were conveyed in Sir Maurice's irresponsible speech. Probably the members in the Council did not realise the whole position properly as he was sure that no Indian would have voted on the side of Government if he had really understood the purport of Sir Maurice's speech. And it was their object to communicate the resolution to the public to rectify the whole insult not only to journalism, but also to Mr. Horniman.

### AN UNJUSTIFIABLE BAN.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall moved:—"The Journalists' Association of India places on record its deep disappointment at the action of the Bombay Legislative Council in rejecting the motion brought forward by Mr. K. F. Nariman for the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India.

The Association further considers that the arguments advanced by Sir Maurice Hayward in opposition to the motion, were utterly irrelevant and unfair as a justification of the attitude of the Government, and amounted to a claim on the part of the Government to a veto upon the exercise of the profession of journalism by persons whom it may regard as undesirable.

The Association wishes to enter a special protest against Sir Maurice Hayward's pernicious dictum about the duty of Editors to disclose the names of their correspondents.

The vote of the Council, in so far as it endorsed Sir Maurice Hayward's mischievous presumptions, is subversive of the freedom of the Press.

This Association, therefore, is emphatically of opinion that the ban on Mr. Horniman's coming to India is utterly unjustifiable and ought to be immediately removed.

The Chairman is requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, to the Home Secretary and to the President of the Legislative Council, to the last named with the request that it may be communicated to the Council."

Mr. Pickthall said they need not add much to what had already been said on the considerations of abstract justice involved in the case of Mr. Horniman. But there was still a good deal to be said on the considerations raised for journalists and lovers of freedom all over the world by the speech of Sir M. Hayward and the attitude of the Government of Bombay. Abstract justice could not possibly be attained in this world.

He must say that the Government of India and Bombay seemed to be unware that there was such a thing as a standard of civilisation, which allowed full growth to something called the freedom of the Press. They had heard the letter of Mahatma Gandhi read out to the meeting that the only purport of this meeting was to hearten Mr. Horniman in his exile. The passing of resolutions like this might not only hearten Mr. Horniman, but might also serve to hearten up his friends in England. The resolution in the Bombay Council had not only disappointed Mr. Horniman but had been a set back to those lovers of freedom who were working for his cause in England. Such resolutions as that which they were going to pass coming from representative bodies in Bombay, would do much to counterbalance the most unfortunate effect created by Council resolution. As regards Sir M. Hayward's advice to editors one could only question his right to speak at all upon the subject. With regard to his claim that the European community in India should be the judges of the punishment to be meted out to Europeans in India, he personally would be very sorry if that were to be accepted as a principle. The majority of Europeans in India thought that he (the speaker) deserved to be shot for his opinions. He was sorry to say that any Englishman who sided with the majority of the people in this country, or claimed equal rights for them, was bound to be condemned by the majority of his countrymen in India.

### SIR MAURICE'S PUERILE SPEECH.

Mr. A. C. Chatterji seconding said Sir M. Hayward had tried to defend his case in a most puerile speech. Journalists knew their business better than Sir Maurice did and they need not be told what was good for them. He complained that passports were being indiscriminately given to people of questionable repute, and he did not know why Mr. Horniman should be debarred from coming to India. Mr. Horniman had every right to come back to India as every one else had. It was for India to judge whether it wants Mr. Horniman back in this country and not the Government. Another point he objected to was that responsible journalists should give the names of correspondents at the demand of Government. If such a thing were really done then the profession of journalism in this country would become very unsafe. If Mr. Horniman was really bad or a dangerous man, then he should be taken before a court of law and there dealt with in the manner he deserved.

### AN OFFENCE AGAINST TASTE.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said:

"In almost the last letter that I received from Mr. Horniman he wrote:—"There ought to be no doubt about my getting my passport now but they are delaying the matter for some reason or other." Mr. Horniman when he wrote the letter doubtless felt confident, as we all have been feeling confident, that with the Labour Government in office and with Sir Leslie Wilson as head of this Presidency the wrong done to him would at last be undone. The passing of Mr. Patel's resolution in the Assembly and the replies to questions in Parliament had strengthened our hope that the ban on Mr. Horniman's return would be removed especially as both the Government of India and the India Office had left the ultimate decision to the Government of Bombay. Having with rare courage, begun the work of reconciliation, the people of this Presidency expected that Sir Leslie Wilson would add to his own reputation as well as consolidate the good work already done by allowing Mr. Horniman to return. The attitude of his Government towards Mr. Nariman's resolution and, more, the speech of Sir Maurice Hayward, the Home Member, have not only undone that work but have also immeasurably lowered the reputation of the Government of Bombay in the estimation of all right-thinking men and women. Political difference and even Diehardism the people of India understand and may condone. But there is one thing which the people of this country, who have carried the cultivation of politeness almost to the point of a national weakness, cannot forgive, and it is an offence against taste, offence of which Sir Malcolm Hailey was guilty when he attacked Mahatma Gandhi in the Legislative Assembly last year, offence of which Sir William Vincent was guilty when in the same House he spoke about the Ali Brothers, offence of which Sir Maurice Hayward has now proved himself guilty by his speech on Mr. Nariman's resolution in the Bombay Council. Speaking as he did from his position of privilege Sir Maurice Hayward may feel safe from the legal consequences of his undignified attack on Mr. Horniman's professional and personal character, but let us trust it will not be long before he realises the harm that he has done to himself, to the Government and to his own countrymen and will make due amends for that abuse of privilege. We shall, however, leave Sir Maurice to settle with his conscience.

### WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

But the Government of Bombay cannot escape the consequences of the inevitable reaction on the minds of the people of Sir Maurice's speech. And we have met today to warn Government of those consequences. It is for His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson to avoid those consequences by an immediate repudiation of Sir Maurice Hayward's mischievous utterance and by losing no time in undoing the wrong done to Mr. Horniman.

### THE UNKINDEST CUT.

Having deported Mr. Horniman under the Defence of India Act—which was itself an illegal action as the war had ended and which, as Mr. Nariman pointed out in the Council, was the unkindest cut of all in as much as it was the use of a weapon meant only for the enemies of the Empire against one who, through his paper, had rendered invaluable services to the Empire during the war—the Government of Bombay now inform us, through the naive Sir Maurice Hayward, that it is only under the Passport Act that Mr. Horniman is prevented from returning to India? Is this argument honest? Is it playing the game? For five years Mr. Horniman has been kept in ignorance of the charges against him except the two charges about the report of the use of soft-nosed bullets by the military in Delhi and the distribution of "The Chronicle" among British troops—charges which have been fully answered by the Board of Directors of "The Chronicle". Now Sir Maurice Haywards has revealed the grounds on which Mr. Horniman is refused a passport as he is an "undesirable" person though he avoided giving a straight reply to Mr. Jayakar's question if Mr. Horniman had been acquainted with these grounds. These grounds are, as our resolution says, utterly irrelevant and unfair as a justification of the attitude of Government and amount to a veto upon the exercise of the profession of journalism by persons whom it may regard as undesirable. These are grounds which we as journalists must emphatically repudiate. The President and Mr. Pickthall have already spoken about this aspect of the question. I shall not, therefore, labour the point. I shall only refer to one or two statements or rather misstatements in Sir Maurice Hayward's speech.

### MISSTATEMENTS.

Sir M. Hayward referring to the resignation of Mr. Horniman and his staff stated that some damage was done to the machinery of the Press, when the staff left insinuating that Mr. Horniman was capable of countenancing such sabotage. I was one of those who resigned with Mr. Horniman. I do not recall any damage having been done to the Press and I regard the insinuation as a gross libel on Mr. Horniman. Sir M. Hayward again referred to Mr. J. B. Petit's letter but he had not the fairness even to refer to the fact that Mr. Horniman had effectively answered Mr. Petit. Sir Maurice Hayward had the hardihood to suggest that even "The Bombay Chronicle" did not want Mr. Horniman back, but he dared not reveal what justification he had for making such an atrocious suggestion. Again, he declared in effect that Mr. Horniman was deported because his writings led to the riots of Ahmedabad and Bombay as if the Rowlatt Act had not been enacted and Mahatma Gandhi had not been arrested on his way to Delhi. The true reason why Mr. Horniman was deported was that he had taken the leading part in the agitation against the memorial to Lord Willingdon and that "The Chronicle" was the first to expose the dark deeds in the Punjab during the Martial Law days and the Government anxious to prevent further exposure lost no time in deporting its Editor and putting it under Censorship. And reading between the lines of Sir M. Hayward's speech it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the true reason why Mr. Horniman is not allowed to return is that the powerful Government is afraid of him and of his fearless championship of India. Why else was Sir Maurice at pains to claim that the discretion of the Executive to refuse passport to Mr. Horniman as an "undesirable" person should be unfettered? If Mr. Horniman is an "undesirable" person, he must surely be so from the point of view of the people of India. In any other country the interests of the people are identical with those of its Government. But that is not so in this unfortunate country, if Sir Maurice Hayward's reasoning is to be accepted. It cannot be urged that the people of India do not know Mr. Horniman as they do not know many an "undesirable" foreigner who is refused entry into this country by the Executive under the Passport Act. Not only do the people of India know Mr. Horniman, but they are also grateful to him for the services he has rendered to them and many of them love him and the overwhelming majority of them want him back. What justification can the Executive have for refusing passport to him except this that its interests conflict with the interests of the people. The ban against Mr. Horniman, as an "undesirable" person is thus not only as Pandit Motilal Nehru says, a fraud in the British Constitution; not only is it, as we as journalists say, subversive of the Freedom of the Press, not only is it a libel against Mr. Horniman; it is an insult to the people of India."

### THE CAUSE OF HIS SUFFERING.

Mr. U. K. Oza said they all wanted Mr. Horniman back again in India and they strongly demanded his return. The throwing out of the resolution practically amounted to this: that however strong the public opinion in the country might be for his return, he was not to be allowed to return because of the resolution. After the resolution of the Assembly, it was really a fraud—this result of the resolution in the local Legislative Council. They in India believed in suffering and renunciation and Mr. Horniman was punished because he was mixing with the people, suffering for them, and serving them. It was for India to judge whether a man was desirable or undesirable and not for Government Mr. Horniman had served the people greatly during the influenza epidemic and made himself obnoxious by his sympathy for Indians, to the Europeans in this country. It was not Mr. Horniman who was undesirable in India, but the present bureaucracy which was intolerable and deserved to be deported.

Mr. M.S.M. Sharma moved an addendum to the original resolution: "That this Association requests the Managing Committee to appoint a deputation to press the Association's demands on H.E. The Governor of Bombay." He said they were considering the question as it affected the Journalists' Association, and they must fully explore all the avenues towards the resolution of the difficult question. He felt sure that His Excellency would listen to their demands and do justice.

### "A DISGRACEFUL SPEECH."

Mr. G.S. Raghavan seconded and said that he agreed with the opinions expressed by the speakers before him. He thought the speech of Sir Maurice was most disgraceful, which should not have been made by a man who was at one time a judge. He had said that Mr. Horniman had quarrelled with his Directors and that he had caused damage to the machinery. He knew everything that had taken place at the time, and he would say that Mr. Horniman had done no damage to the machinery. He asked whether it was right or just that the claims of a certain community should be allowed to over-ride the interests of the people of this country. He was informed that a whip had been issued to the officials, for fear that the Governor would act according to the resolution, if it were passed by the Council. He thought it was a most improper thing to do.

### DEMAND FOR APOLOGY.

Mr. R. Venkatram in wholeheartedly supporting the resolution, said that although he felt that it did not go far enough, and he had fought almost every clause in the Committee he had accepted the resolution as it had been passed by a majority. He thought that the supporters of the resolution were too mild in expressing their views. Perhaps they were not present in the Council Chamber while Sir Maurice Hayward made his puerile speech. It seemed to him that Sir Maurice's defence of Government attitude was far from being honest or straightforward. He wished that Sir Maurice had dared to say what he said outside the privileged ground of the Council Chamber. Mr. Addyman had opposed the resolution on behalf of the Europeans in India, but the speaker thought that the constituency was manipulated in such a way that Mr. Addyman had really no right to speak on behalf of the Europeans in Bombay. Mr. Venkatram wanted to know whether the European community was to be the judge of what was good for Indians and this country. Were they going to be dictated to by them? Many people who were undesirable came to India, yet they were allowed to come freely into India, but a man like Mr. Horniman was refused permission. Even foreign prostitutes were allowed to come it seemed to him, almost with the connivance of the Police, to judge from the reports he had heard as a member of the Bombay vigilance Association. There were other aliens also who were undesirable, but they were allowed freely to come into India. Let them take the South Africans, or Canadians, or Australians. Were those people who came to India for the purpose of exploiting the country more desirable than Mr. Horniman who was a staunch champion of Indian aspirations? Was Horniman to be stopped from coming to India because he was unsparing in his criticism of the Government and its officials? It seemed to him that Government were deliberately standing in the way of Mr. Horniman's return to India so that other Englishmen might take a lesson and withhold help from Indians.

Mr. Venkatram suggested that the Association should demand a public apology from the Home Member for his insult to the journalistic profession.

Mr. K. Nataranjan in putting the resolution to vote said they had met there for the purpose of devising some means to facilitate the return of Mr. Horniman to India, and their united wish was to bring back Mr. Horniman to India and they must not add by their speeches to the difficulties of the situation.

Messrs. Oza and Chatterji opposed the amendment.

Mr. Pickthall accepted the addendum moved by Mr. Sarma, which was put to vote and carried by a majority. It was also agreed that a copy of the resolution may be sent to the Secretary of State.

The whole resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

# TWO MORE VICTORIES.

(Continued from previous page.)

Ali and others who were to proceed to Turkey to congratulate Turkey and to discuss with them the future of the Khilafat.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that as Mr. Chamanlal had also given notice of a motion of adjournment on the subject he would like to give information when that motion came forward.

The President said that unless the Home Member replied to the question he could not determine whether in the light of the facts elicited the motion for adjournment was in order.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said "The facts are that we were approached by Mr. Shaukat Ali with a request for passports for a delegation to Turkey and Persia, Iraq and Palestine. After considering the matter we told Mr. Shaukat Ali that we would not give passports for this purpose to persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for inciting Government servants to disaffection or for offences against the State. Also we were not prepared in view of the object of the Delegation to grant facilities to persons other than those professing the Muslim religion. He has been requested to intimate the names of the members of the delegation as proposed finally. He has also been told that it is essential to have a clearly defined and detailed programme of the Delegation and each member must be ready to give an undertaking that his visit has no relation to the political affairs of the State or States which the members proposed to visit. They were also not to take part in any political movements or to promote political changes in any of the States. We have pointed out that if we are to assertain that the Governments of States concerned are willing to admit the Delegation of Indian Mussalmans and that those Governments have no objection to its personnel and its programme then these undertakings are necessary. We have also made enquiries as to the order in which the Delegation intends to proceed and the date of departure. So far we have not received a reply to our communication to Mr. Shaukat Ali but these are the principles we laid down on which we were prepared to approach Turkey and other States with a view to ascertain whether they would welcome the delegation and approved of their personnel and programme."

### GUIDANCE TO GOVT.

The Home Member was thereupon asked whether there were any rules by which the Government was guided or was it only a matter of discretion.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replied that Government had discretions in issuing passports just as it had a responsibility for the conduct of its citizens in other foreign countries to which the passports were issued. In view of that responsibility Government utilized that discretion just as every other country utilized it.

Mr. Muhmad Yakub asked whether there were any servants of Government in those places whose loyalty might be tampered in these gentlemen were allowed to go there.

The Home Member said that the objection of the enquiry made was to ascertain the personnel and programme and the enquiry whether it would be acceptable to the States concerned was in accordance with the ordinary diplomatic procedure exactly the same as was observed in respect of any delegation visiting India.

Mr. Yakub further enquired whether Government had enquired from the countries concerned whether they were willing to receive the delegation.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—We have laid down the principles before we ask the countries mentioned.

Mr. Chamanlal quoted a sentence from a letter to Mr. Shaukat Ali that steps to elucidate the views of the foreign Government's concerned had been taken.

The Home Member explained that a preliminary enquiry had been made through diplomatic channels.

A member asked whether it was not a fact that the Angora Government had intimated to Mr. Shaukat Ali that they had no objection to the delegation and Mr. Ranga Iyer pointed out the name of Dr. Mahmud on the delegation as quite acceptable.

The President ruled these questions out of order.

The Home Member said that he had not taken the names of those eligible or ineligible from the proposed delegation but had merely stated the principles.

### A MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Chamanlal, thereupon, moved an adjournment of the House to consider a matter of definite and urgent public importance namely the refusal of passport to the most prominent leaders of the Khilafat Movement as members of the delegation on a religious mission of peace, including the question of the future of the Khilafat thereby causing grave unrest among the Musalmans of India.

The President said that he could not decide without knowing whether the passports had been definitely refused.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said "I think it will be taken that under the principle we have laid down the passports certainly will be refused to certain members of the delegation. I cannot at this moment say the exact numbers without seeing my papers but I can certainly say to my knowledge there are two or three members of the delegation to whom the passports are not admissible.

The President thereupon held the motion in order and asked whether any objection was taken by the House. No objection being taken he declared that the motion would be discussed on the conclusion of the ordinary business of the day.

### STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The President announced that as the result of election the following members would form the standing Finance Committee. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mutalik, Mr. B. N. Das, Mr. Darcy, Lindsay, Capt. Hira Singh, Mr. Shanmukhum Chetty, Mr. Ahmad Alikhan, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. Mahmed Schammad, Dr. Gour, Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, Mr. K. Rama Iyengar and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

Dr. Gour moved that the bill to define liability of a Hindu coparcener be referred to a select Committee consisting of the Home Member, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Col. Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. Amolak Prasad Sinha, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao and the mover. Dr Gour explained that advantage had been taken of the present bill to define not only the liability of a co-parcener and his son but the extent of their rights in co-parcenary estate. Dr. Gour hoped that the measure if passed into a law would not only quell the doubts which courts had felt on the position of coparceners but assist in the administration of the Hindu Law in which others dealing with the members of a joint family felt equally concerned and who had a right to expect from the legislature a clear enunciation of their rights and liabilities which could not be left to the chance of litigation.

Sir Henry Stanyon supported the motion of Dr. Gour. He welcomed an attempt to codify something of the Hindu Law.

Mr. Duraiswamy Iyangar also supported Dr. Gour's motion.

Mr. Tomkinson explained the Government's position. He referred to the decision of their lordships of the Privy Council in Sahuram's case and wondered why the legislation was necessary in the face of clear enunciation of the law by their Lordships. He refused to believe that litigation would be lessened. In fact the emphasised that it would increase litigation. He considered the codification of the Hindu Law as desirable but Dr. Gour's Bill was not the way to do it.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer maintained that it was expedient to codify the Hindu Law and it was for that reason that he would welcome referring the bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Kelkar was surprised at Government's inability to accept the simple proposal. He pointed out that the Privy Council was not a competent judge to interpret Shastras and that the legislature must give a clear law.

The motion for a Select Committee was put and agreed to by a majority.

# FINANCE BILL.

## PASSED BY COUNCIL WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 25.

The Council of State passed the recommended Finance Bill without amendment, the only dissentient voice being that of Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Madras. Several non-officials, including Sir Arthur Froom, Bombay, criticised the Assembly's action as hasty and ill considered.

# QUEENSTOWN OUTRAGE.

## "A BLOT ON IRISH HONOUR."

## WORK OF IRRESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUALS.

LONDON, March 24.

Replying to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Thomas expressed the Government's deepest sympathy with the victims of the cowardly and brutal outrage of Queenstown—(Cheers)—and their relatives and friends. He emphasised that the Government of every self-governing Dominion was solely responsible for the preservation of law and order within its own territories. He assured the House that the relations between the troops and inhabitants of Queenstown had always been very friendly—(Cheers)—and there had not been the slightest complaint about the conduct of troops. Government was completely confident that the Free State Government earnestly desired to track down and bring to justice the perpetrators of the outrage and to wipe out the blot on Irish honour. He was sure that an overwhelming majority of Irish people were behind their Government against the perpetrators of the crime which was almost certainly an act of irresponsible individuals with the motive of causing the downfall of the Free State Government by embroiling it with Britain.—Reuter.

# COLLISIONS BETWEEN CARGO VESSELS.

## 8 KILLED: 3 INJURED.

LONDON, March 24.

At night time, to-day, a collision occurred on the Thames between Messrs. Shaw Savill's cargo vessel "Matatua" and the United States Line cargo vessel "American Merchant" and resulted in eight of the "Matatua's" crew being killed outright in bunks, and three being severely crushed. The latter have been removed to hospital. It is believed that the "American Merchant" which is a 7,500 ton vessel on her maiden voyage from New York, crashed against "Matatua" broadside on, off Holehaven, and struck her amidships in the enginerom. The "Matatua" filled quickly, but her Captain managed to beach her. The "American Merchant" was damaged, and proceeded to Tilbury with pieces of "Matatua's" plates hanging on to her bow and her flag flying halfmast.—Reuter.

# MUTINEERS HAND OVER ARMS

LONDON, March 25.

Dublin.—It has been announced that McGrath has handed over to O'Duffy arms and equipment which the mutineers took away from Gormanstown and Daldonne'. It is expected that the remaining arms will be returned within 24 hours.—Reuter.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 25.

S S Barala, Miller, Busreh.
S S Navigator, Finnish, Durban.
S S Capo-di-Monte, Vincente, Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Tanfield, Pottinger, Calcutta.
S S Yankee Arrow, Anderson, New York.
S S Bamora, Baird, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Navigator for Hull.
Steamer Jalapa for New York.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1877 tons, Captain A C Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Capo-di-Monti:—The M Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monte, 3544 tons, Captain C Vincente, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDANY, March 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Ct. Lahore, 4471, Cal., NF, F F C & Co.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 9/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co.
6 Taroba, 3657, Genoa, 8/4 M M & Co.
7 Mathana 5453 K'chi 1/4 M M and Co.

Jetty Khandalla 3289, Durban, 2/4, M M & Co.
11 Elysia, 4002, L'pool, 29/3, Graham & Co.
12 California, 10135, L'pool, 3/4, Graham & Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.
15 Pilsna 4915, Trieste, 1/4 L. Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Tannenfels 1745, K'chi 3/4 Graham & Co.
9 Liebenfels 3852 K'chi N.F. Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Gambhira 3196, NF, N.F M M& Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Muroron Maru 3757 Japan, 2/4, N Y. Kaisha.
D & E Dondalo 3028, Cal. 30/3.
F Nagpore 3226, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
O Alfred Nobel 2614, Cal. N F. Graham & Co.
Piave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED BOMBAY.

### BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledontadue about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naledra due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mashobra due about 28th March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta due about 18th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nugpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean due about 9th March, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Venice (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 18th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.


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**CONDOR LAMP**
gives good Light, Durable, consumes less current.
**America-India Export & Import Co.**
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.


## EXPORTS.

March 25.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—10 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons; 9 bales goat skin, L Tharia and Sons; 47 bales cow hides P Hasam; 11 bundles woollen carpet, J S. Narag and Sons; 40 cases cutal fish, S Lalji and Co.; 30 bundles rais cats skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 4 bags sugar Turner Morrison and Co.; 16 bags dall, Turner Morrison and Co.; 29 bags wheet floor, Turner Morrison and Co. 11 cases ghee, Turner Morrison and Co.; 100 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co., 36 bags rice, Turner Morrison and Co., 2 bundles lamb skin, Azizulloff; 1 bundle woolen carpet, A Ghaioff; 2 bundles fox skin, A Ghaioff; 2 bundles woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co.; 3 cases bistles, Grindlay and Co., 8 bales fox skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 8 bundles jackal skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 8 bundles lambs skin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for Gibraltch: 2 bales cotton carpet, C Uttamchand.

S S Jalapa for New York:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 9000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.fh 200 cwt gum M H Dehdashti.

S S Tannenfels for Hamburg:—4000 groundnut oil cake, L. Ebrahimji; 55 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co. 200 cwt. kang seed, R Bahram and Bros.

S S Tannenfels for Antwerp—102 cwt gum, L. Malchand and Co.

S S Devanha for London:—200 cwt, myrobollam, F F Campbell and Co.; 22 cases cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Devanha for Antwerp:—1000 cwt myrobollam, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Devanha for Middlesbrough:—500 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

S S Elysia for Constantinople:—22 cwt. mendhi powder, A. E. Ejel, 400 Nos. malbar cane sticks.

S S Elysia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, B Gordhandas.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—58 bales cotton by, K Visram and Co.

S S Elysia for Boston:—25 bales goat skin, C N Stein.

S S Elysia for California:—560 cwt. myrobollam, A Bhanji Bros.; 20 cwt. cardamoms, A Bhanji Bros.; 100 cwt cummin seed, A. Bhanji Bros.; 100 cwt cassia, A Bhanji Bros.

S S Elysia for New York:—102 cwt gum, L. Malchan and Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—160 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 7 bales wool raw, V Chadhji; 6 bales wool raw, C. Chaganandi.

S S California for Liverpool:—250 Obales wool F. P. F F Campbell and Co. 385 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S California for New York:—4060 cwt myrobollam, Kalvandas Bros.

S S Feramor for Hull:—200 cwt myrobollam, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Fern Moor for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Capo-di-Monte for Genoa:—4000 cwt rape seed, Gorie Ld. 110 bales cotton, Hallindia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Capo-di-monte for Naples:—20 bales cotton, Hallindia Cotton Co

S S Taroba for Switzerland:—1000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Taroba for Genoa:—4000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Pierde Saone and Co.; 440 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 220 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—78 bales silk waste, E. Bossi and Co.; 3 bales cotton carpet, S Bruderer and Co.; 220 bales cotton, Hallindia Cotton Co.; 220 bales cotton, K Devsaand and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste: 25 cwt gum, G. Yakubally; 385 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co. 165 bales cotton, K M Nathoo;; 620 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Constranza:—20 cwt gum olibanum, P Kuverji.

S S Motiana for Havre:—110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Andes Maru for Hongkong:—312 cwt. onions, N M Pohawalla.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Andes Maru for Osaka:—1400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ryjin Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G Dossa; 106 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Ryjin Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Muroran Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, G Dossa; 200 bales cotton, Suguki and Co.; 500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co.

S S Muroran Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.

S S Muroran Maru for Shanghai—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Muroran Maru for Yokohama:—1 pot Palma Rose oil, Volkart Broe.

## IMPORTS.

March 25.

S S Clan Macnair from Liverpool. Agents—James Finlay and Co.—99 bales cotton yarn 73 cases cotton yarn, 28 cases cotton, 22 bales cottons, 12 cases hams of bacons, 21 cases canned ooods, 1605 cases blasty powder, 45 barrels tallow, 15 trucs pick hands, 6600 s/bas soda ash, 100 drums caustic soda, 100 cases blasted gelatal, 2100 cases gelignete, 200 cases dynamcti 140 cases glue, 10 D/bags glue, 109 bales printing paper, 14 crates Eware jars, 652 cases brandy 10 drums sudium sulphate, 66 cases household soap, 21 cases toilet soap, 30 cases common soap, 560 boxes common soap, 350 kegs alizarine dyes, 40 cask alizarine dyes, 75 sk/cases red ging, 5687 bundles Gld. corr. sheet, 125 bundles Gld flat sheet, 62 bundles Gld. plain sheet, 300 yellow metal sheet, 23 cases casing paper, 32 cask old tiles, 52 bundles Van boxes, 73 bales paper, 4200 plates hard spelter 176 cases black spraty powder.

From Glasgow:—33 cases cottens, 11 bales cotton yarn 35 cases ginger wine, 30 Hhds. Ale, 47 9cases whisky, 38 inses wine, 1563 bundles galvd. iorr sheet, 29 bales printing paper, 11 bales paper, 50 bales old newspaper, 215 drums disinfectant fluid, 7500 fire bricks, 1992 stoneware acid jars, 45 D bags Rivet, 1760 side arch bricks, 400 loose and jars packed 33 crates wagon cover.

From Genca:—33 cases cotton 79 cases wine, 300 bags almonds

S S Ryjun Maru from Osaka, Agents Asoka Shosen Kaisha:—10 cases umbrella stiews, 20 cases red cotton, 50 bales cotton drill, 25 bales cotton yarn, 15 bales grey cotton drill.

From Kobe:—69 cases caluloid ware, 35 cases caluloid goods, 16 cases match boxes, 13 cases porcelain ware, 11 cases hardware, 12 bales cotton sheeting 69 bales match sticks, 10 packages wood chest, 20 bundles matting rolls.

# "AN IDEAL TALUKA."

## BORSAD'S RESOLVE.

## BEST WAY OF RECEIVING MAHATMAJI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BORSAD, March 22.

The impost of the punitive Police Tax on the people of Borsad has proved to be a veritable blessing in disguise. It gave the people of the taluka an opportunity to organise and the workers to press on vigorously the items of the constructive programme. The sound work of village organisation already initiated in the taluka during the memorable Satyagraha days has, if anything, proceeded with an accelerated speed with the result that there is not a village in the taluka, but has witnessed the present political awakening and has taken to spinning and weaving abandoning the age-long habit of drinking. Borsad was regarded not very long ago as a backward taluka of the Kaira district. The bulk of its population is composed of Dharalas and Patanwadies. To carry the message of self-purification amongst such an illiterate and notoriously criminal tribe was not an easy task before the workers. Thanks to the foresight and authentic spark of leadership displayed by Sjt. Vallabhbai Patel and Darbar Saheb Gopaldas Desai, the spirit of awakening which the Police Tax had kindled among the people was fully availed of and volunteers who were posted all over the taluka during the Satyagraha days were persuaded to carry on their patriotic mission.

### WORK OF VOLUNTEERS.

Borsad, therefore, still remains divided into ten centres, each centre in charge of an able and educated head-volunteer with a number of volunteers under him scattered in villages. These volunteers have specific duties to perform. Over and above settling the quarrels, the volunteers move from house to house teaching the people the indispensable art of spinning. In the evening they hold meetings of the villagers where, after reading a portion from the popular Indian epics, they exhort them to give up the habit of drinking and ask them to extend an equitable treatment to their "untouchable" brethren. The abolition of untouchability and drink habit was never expected to be achieved in a short time. But the results so far secured are beyond the most sanguine expectations of the workers and their leaders at the Satyagraha Camp, Borsad. Most of the villagers have appointed their Panchayats who have been entrusted with the work of settling their quarrels. Those of the litigants who remain dissatisfied with the verdict of the village Panchayat can appeal to the Borsad Satyagraha Camp where an Arbitration Board composed of some leading pleaders of Borsad are expected to give the final decision. Difficult and complicated cases are left to Messrs. Abbas Saheb Tyebji and Vallabhbai Patel to decide.

### RESULTS ACHIEVED.

The volunteers have an arduous task before them and it should be said to their highest credit that they have acquitted themselves of it in a most honourable way. After having acquainted themselves of the principal vices from which the people suffer they had to apply their persuasive powers to eradicate them. The backward classes of the Dharalas and the Dheds are hard drunkards and their inclination to mischief frequently give rise to serious cases entangling them in long-drawn litigation. It is the duty of the volunteers to stop them from approaching liquor shops and to provide them with Arbitration Courts to decide their cases. The Panchayats, in most of the villages, have passed resolutions laying down severe punishment for those against whom the charge of drinking might be proved. As a result, many liquor shops have closed and people have largely stopped from going to law courts. The sale of Khadi has mounted up and the practice of forced labour is as good as abolished. Efforts are set on foot to enrol all those who can afford to pay four annas as members of the Congress. The item of untouchability is not left untouched though it will take a long time to obtain substantial results in the direction.

The Satyagraha Camp continues to issue printed bulletins for the guidance of the workers which are distributed broadly in the taluka. These bulletins give a vivid idea of the work so far achieved.

### PLEADERS' BOYCOTT.

The atmosphere created by the devoted work of the volunteers in the taluka has kindled new enthusiasm among the pleaders of Borsad and three leading pleaders of the taluka have issued a touching appeal to the people asking them to give up going to law courts. Messrs. Rambhai Fakirbhai Patel, Kashibhai Jhaverbhai (brother of Mr. Vithalbhai and Mr. Vallabhbai Patel) and Jhaverbhai Dajibhai Patel have formed themselves into an Arbitration Board and have called upon the people through the Satyagraha Camp to approach them for decision of their cases.

In a recent appeal Mr. Gopaldas Desai has declared his intention of according a hearty reception to Mahatma Gandhi to Borsad after fulfilling all the items of the constructive programme so dear to him. "Nothing more", he says, "can please the Mahatma's heart than the abolition of untouchability, manufacture of Khadi, and complete eradication of drinking and forced labour."

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The Police at Oorgaum, have made a smart capture of two Madrasis who, for some time have been carrying on smuggling in the gold fields. These two men were caught red-handed to-day in possession of 65 and 24 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 600 respectively.—A.P.

# FLIGHT OF GERMAN CAPITAL ABROAD.

## EARLY PUBLICATION OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 24.

Reuter understands that no special significance is attached to the visit of British experts to London, and that they are merely continuing the policy of keeping themselves in touch with Government.

The Experts' Committee, dealing with the question of the flight of the German capital abroad, has practically finished its labours, but the other Committee is still dealing with the problem of stabilising the German currency and balancing the budget. The talk of new difficulties is not taken too seriously as it apparently relates only to the question of drafting. It is premature to say when the reports of the Committee will be published, but it will be issued as speedily as possible.—Reuter.

# ANGLO-FRENCH SELATIONS.

## GENERAL DESIRE FOR CO-OPERATION

LEAFIELD, March 24.

Beyond the fact that there was manifest on both sides a general desire that Britain and France should get on together in dealing with the problems which confront them, no further information is available as to the tenor of the conversation. The general view, however, is that such exchanges must for the moment partake of the nature of preliminary explorations, and that, no very positive move can be expected until the financial experts have laid their conclusions before the Reparation Commission.

The recent MacDonald-Poincare correspondence and the manner in which current questions arising between the two countries have been dealt with have undoubtedly done much to create an atmosphere in which the big issues can be discussed in a calm and conciliatory spirit.

### DISCUSSION IN BRITISH PRESS

Discussion of these issues in the British press is mildly optimistic. It is mildly pointed out that the Reparations issue, now about to enter upon a new phase, is by no means unconnected with the question of France's security. Any conclusions reached by the experts as to Germany's capacity to make reparation payments cannot be unaffected by France's present hold on the Ruhr. With that productive district restored to her, Germany's capacity to pay could be considerably increased; but France's sense of security might be diminished. It is upon these lines that a dual problem is thought likely to shape itself, and the Allied Governments will be called upon to find an answer which will ensure payment by Germany of the maximum amount, and will, at the same time, make France feel safe.—(B. O. W.)

## PREMIER RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR

LEAFIELD, March 24.

The Prime Minister received Comte Saint Aulaire, the French Ambassador, at the Foreign Office, today. The subjects touched upon in the course of the interview were the present situation in the Palatinate, the forthcoming reports of the Experts which are expected shortly to be in the hands of the Reparation Commission and the effect of these reports upon the broad issue of the Reparations, and the question of France's security.—(B. O W.)

# CHAGMALAI AMBUSH.

## QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir William Henry Davison with regard to the ambushing of picket of the 3/9th Jats at Chagmalai, Prof. Richards said that the fact that frequent attempts of this nature were so rarely successful amply evidenced the adequacy and efficiency of British troops in this district.—Reuter.

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

LEAFIELD, March 24.

Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, gave details in the House of Commons of the murderous attack made upon unarmed British soldiers as they landed at Queenstown pier in the Irish Free State. In stating that the British soldiers were on leave from the neighbouring Spike Island, Mr. Thomas mentioned that the British garrison was maintained on the island in accordance with article seven of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The Minister added that the Government had complete confidence in the earnest desire of the Government of the Irish Free State to track down the perpetrators of the outrage and bring them to justice. He had noted that the crime had been repudiated by every political party in Ireland.—(B. O. W.)

## POPE'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, March 24.

Rome.—The Pope at a private Consistory to-day announced that Monsignors Hayes and Mundelein, Archbishops of New York and Chicago respectively had been appointed cardinals.

The passage in the Pope's address to the secret Consistory reviewing world events had a special bearing on the reunion of Christendom. It ran: "We are thankful to those who are following an impulse of Divine Grace and their own hearts to facilitate the path of return to one fold and to scatter prejudices which prevent the reception of clear and entire Catholic truth."—Reuter.

# TRAM & BUS STRIKE.

## LONDON TRAFFIC BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

## PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to the question regarding the tramwaymen's strike, Mr. Gosling announced that Government would introduce the London Traffic Bill to-morrow and pass it as rapidly as possible.

Mr. MacDonald emphasised that Government was working very hard to end the dispute as speedily as possible.—Reuter.

## NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

### INTERIM REPORT ISSUED.

LONDON, March 24.

Mr. MacDonald, accompanied by Messrs. Gosling and Shaw, met Lord Ashfield and Mr. Bevin in the House of Commons after which it was announced that both sides of the transport dispute would resume negotiations at the Ministry of Labour to-morrow.

With extraordinary promptitude, the Court of Enquiry into London Transport Strike has issued an interim report stating *inter alia*, that nobody seriously questioned the workers' claim to increased wages. The crisis has arisen owing to the inability of the various undertakings to earn sufficient profit to meet the claim. The report concludes that the only present hope of the re-opening of negotiations by the parties is an undertaking of the Government to press forward legislation placing the metropolitan traffic under the co-ordinating control.—Reuter.

## FORECAST OF COURT OF INQUIRY'S REPORT.

LEAFIELD, March 24.

The Court of Enquiry is, to-day, engaged in framing its report on the strike of London Busworkers and tramwaymen. It is assured that it will recommend to Government to press forward its Bill for the establishment of a Central authority to control the traffic of the metropolis as the best means of settling the problem involved in the present strike.

This assumption is based upon what occurred at yesterday's sitting of the Court when the Chairman questioned the parties in the dispute regarding the possibility of reopening of negotiations. Government pledged itself to introduce such a measure, and received affirmative replies from both Lord Ashfield on behalf of the traffic combine and Mr. Bevin on behalf of the men.

Developments in the direction of a settlement are, therefore, awaited on these lines. Considerable significance in this connection is attached to the conference which is now being held in a room in the House of Commons between the Prime Minister accompanied by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Transport and Lord Ashfield and Mr. Bevin.—(B. O. W.)

# MINERS' WAGE DISPUTE.

## QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 24.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald stated that Government did not intend to introduce the Miners' Minimum Wage Bill in order to settle the present dispute which he hoped would be settled by industrial methods.—Reuter.

# MINE-OWNERS AND MINERS

## NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

LEAFIELD, March 24.

In regard to the dispute in the Mining Industry which, it is hoped, will be prevented from resulting in a strike the premier stated in the House of Commons to-day that Government did not intend to introduce legislation to secure a minimum wage for miners. The policy of the Government was to use every effort to promote a settlement of the dispute with the industry itself. The Premier was glad to say that owing to the intervention of the Secretary for Mines negotiations between the coal-owners and the miners had been resumed and that a further meeting between the two sides had been arranged for to-morrow.—(B. O. W.)

## HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, March 24.

Berlin.—The Hamburg dock strike has been settled.—Reuter.

## RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE.

LEAFIELD, March 24.

In the House of Commons, the Premier stated that no understanding had been reached with Russia regarding her joining the League of Nations.—(B. O. W.)

## KING'S SPEECH AT THE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, March 24.

The whole country will listen to the King's Speech at the opening of the British Empire Exhibition on the 23rd April. The speech will be delivered directly into a microphone and broadcast to all stations.—Reuter.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## ENGLISH RACING.

### LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 24.

The latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap is as follows:—

9 to 2 against Sir Gallahad.
100 to 9 against Condover and Drake.
13 to 1 against Evander.
100 to 6 against Soval.
20 to 1 against Westmead, Sir Greystel and Jarvie.
25 to 1 against Overseer.
28 to 1 against Swinderby.
30 to 1 against Crubenmore.
33 to 1 against Morestel, Old Nic and Clackmannan.
40 to 1 against Poetaster.
66 to 1 against Friar.—Reuter.

### GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 24.

The following is the betting on the Grand National:—

5 to 4 against Conjuror.
5 to 1 against Silvo.
100 to 7 against Shaunspadah.
100 to 6 against Sergeant Murphy.
18 to 1 against Taffytus.
25 to 1 against Chin Chin.—Reuter.

### AMATEUR RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, March 24.

At Queen's Club, to-day in challenge round of the Amateur Racquets Doubles Championship, J. Simpson and R. Williams (holders) beat Hon. C. Bruce and H. Leatham in the first game (15-8) but lost second (17-14). At this point the match was postponed owing to the slippery condition of court. The whole match will be replayed next Friday.—Reuter

### FOOTBALL RESULT.

LONDON, March 24.

The following is the result of the Association football match played in the League to-day:—Third Division (Northern Section):—Rotherham one, Bradford nil.—Reuter.

### WORLD FLIGHT.

LONDON, March 25.

Macharen and the party on a world flight left Calshot at noon to-day in the flying boat "Vulture." A large crowd witnessed the start.—Reuter.

### B. P. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament Fixture for to-day (Wednesday) is as under:—

(The first matches commence at 5 p.m.)

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1: Sanghani Vs. Jeejibhoy followed by Rajaram Murarji and Wagle Vs. M. D. Pelit and H. R. Dastur.

Court No. 2: Perkins and Colhoff Vs. Tripathi Patel followed by A. R. Wadia and N. F. Naoroji Vs. R. C. Dhage and A. H. Other.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

No. 1 A. C. Periera Vs. B.B. Desai.
No. 2 K. G. Pardeshi Vs. C. Gonsalvis.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA:

B. Sundaram Vs. R. P. Bhat.

ISLAM GYMKHANA:

P. S. Ramrao and A. N. Other Vs. Mehta and Jakhi.


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## NIGADI 'PADUKA' QUESTION.

### PROTEST AGAINST ACQUISITION OF LAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 24.

In connection with the proposed acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose of the Moslem Educational Institution at Nigadi, a public meeting was held at Dehu on Saturday the 22nd instant. Thousands of Warkari pilgrims assembled for the anniversary of Shree Thukaram. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Anandrao Gasair, a descendant of Tukaram. The meeting was addressed among others by Messrs. N. R. Gungal, M. L. C. Phule, Ayate, Potdar and Atkar, vice-President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. In the course of speeches it was observed that the Nigadi 'Paduka' question, although it concerned the Warkaris' most affected the general religious sentiment of all the Hindus. A resolution recording an emphatic protest of the Hindus against the proposed scheme and requesting Government not to injure the religious feelings of the Hindus by compulsory acquisition of lands, in the interests of Mahomedans under the Land Acquisition Act was unanimously passed.

# FINANCE & ECONOMICS

## DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

BY KRISTODAS.

There is a wild attack by the "Indian Daily Mail" on some Congressmen for their speeches delivered in the Marwari Vidyalaya against the ramifications of the Development Department. The utterance of one of the speakers is referred to as "farrago of nonsense" and it is remarked that "had misstatements in his speech would never have gone unchallenged with an electorate that had been educated to study public questions." A Sandhurst Road audience is according to this paper not qualified to sit in judgment over such schemes nor in a position to challenge unfounded statements. The "Daily Mail" also expresses regret at the Bombay Council throwing away grants for the Department of the Director of Information. All these defects however can be rectified if the "Daily Mail" instead of resting satisfied with pouring vials of abuse upon the heads of certain Congressmen had taken pains to adduce facts and figures to controvert whatever statements were found to be wrong or unfounded. What were the misstatements? Was it an untruth to say that a dredger was purchased at Rs. 1,18,00,000? Was it an untruth that the staff of the Department was top-heavy entailing a huge expenditure and that a large percentage of it was European? Instead of putting all such questions separately I shall adopt Mr. Bharucha's style for once and put the following queries together.

Is it true that

(a) Government have abandoned all idea of proceeding with their housing schemes and want to rest content with 15,000 tenements instead of completing their original programme of 50,000 tenements?

(b) The Khar Road Scheme entailed a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs and that only 83 plots have been taken up and that only about seven bungalows have been built?

(c) Large tracts of land have been acquired owners of which have not been paid as yet and are not able to sell or dispose of their land nor mortgage it?

(d) Large slices are cut off from lands and compounds of individuals who are required to pay heavy betterment charges?

(e) Huge sums have been spent on road making, amounting in one case to Rs. 1,10,000 per mile?

(f) The staff on the Suburban Development has remained practically the same notwithstanding the fact that Government have decided not to proceed with many of the schemes?

(g) Rents and land values have fallen heavily in the Fort and office buildings are lying vacant?

These were some of the statements made in the speeches at the Marwari Vidyalaya and the "Daily Mail" would have rendered a better service if instead of indulging in cheap Billingsgate it had placed facts and figures to disprove these. It is not only "bankrupts in politics" and men "with distorted vision" that have made these statements but even responsible and far-sighted businessmen like Mr. Lalji Naranji and that too not before a Sandhurst Road audience but on the floor of the Legislative Council itself. It has now come to this that any criticism of Government measures should be condemned merely because it proceeds from members of a particular political party. The vast projects on which the Government have committed this Presidency through an Executive fiat must be subjected to the closest microscopic scrutiny in the interests of the general public. If anyone has to protest against such a scrutiny it can be the officials concerned but it is a shock to find that a public paper should try to step all criticism by means of the sledge hammer of abuse and vituperation.

### PURCHASE OF STORES.

The "Daily Mail" observes that "the allegation that the Development Scheme was formulated in order to provide employment in factories in Great Britain is ridiculous." Does it know that in the initial stages of the Department there were general tender forms in which conditions were inserted for supplying British Empire made goods and that changes were made therein only after attention of responsible authorities was drawn by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Unemployment in Great Britain, placing of 97 p.c. of orders with British manufacturers, giving a preference to British contractors and Engineers—all such facts must be studied closely and followed keenly to analyse the causes behind any big scheme. Anyone who has followed the machinations of Big Business will know that it is the hidden hand behind Wars and political convulsions and catastrophes. If it can "create" wars there is nothing ridiculous in the statement that it can "create" big engineering schemes which may help in relieving the United Kingdom of much of its overproduction.

The Hon. Mr. Cawasji remarked somewhat facetiously in reply to his critics in the Council that unemployment had not begun in 1921 in the United Kingdom when the Development Department was started, implying that the real motive behind its organisation could not have been placing of big orders for British manufactures. It was forgotten by the Hon. Member that industrial unemployment is not a new manifestation in Europe and that it is synchronous with the era of modern industrialism. There is nothing "nonsensical" therefore in anyone's saying that Departments like the Development are started with a view to give food to hungry factories of Great Britain. Let the initial idea be to help the masses, let the materials required be produced in the country and let all orders be placed with indigenous manufacturers. We shall then consider such Departments as rightly started. It is however the unfortunate verdict of history from experience that these conditions will not be forthcoming unless the country is master in its own house, politically and economically.

### SUKKUR BARRAGE AND LANCASHIRE

The "Indian Daily Mail" makes the preposterous announcement that "this is probably the first occasion on which even a member of the Swaraj Party has gone the length of charging the Government of Bombay with exploiting this country in the interests of Manchester by undertaking the irrigation of Sindh." If it had cared to look up records of the old Council it would not have made this statement for it would have found members of even that old and respectable Council expressing nervousness about the Sukkur Barrage. Even recently Mr. Lalji Naranji representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had given notice of a cut of Rs. two crores from the grant proposed to be allocated to the Barrage, which would not have surely happened if the scheme had commanded the unstinted correspondence of the commercial community. What are the facts as we find them? Cotton is a raw material which is the very life and soul of the whole Lancashire industry. Since years the British Cotton Growing Association is tapping all available resources in the Empire to increase the Empire's production of cotton. So far back as 1917, the Government of India had issued a report dilating on the possibilities underlying cooperation between India and Lancashire in the production of cotton. Since then the situation has become, if anything, accentuated for the United States manufacturers have decided to utilise the indigenous cotton themselves and not allow it to be exported. Cotton rose up to great heights at the end of the last year and is still quoted at a high figure. Indian cotton which would not otherwise be touched by British manufacturers is now used by them largely. What more natural than that both the British Cotton Growing Association and the Empire Cotton Association should throw longing eyes at such a fertile tract as Sindh for the supply of cotton to Lancashire? Even in 1917 and 18 attempts were made through the instrumentality of these associations for growing Egyptian cotton in Sindh but the intervention of the Millowners' Association prevented the experiment being carried on in the interests of Lancashire. It cannot be unknown to the "Daily Mail" that Mr. W. H. Himbury, Manager of the British Cotton Growing Association visited India last year and published a report giving details regarding cotton growing in this country and the possibilities of its future development. According to him "the real question to be decided is primarily can cotton of a type equal to American be grown in large quantities economically and if so, what parts are the most suitable for its cultivation?" This Association is not, so far as my information goes, a charitable body sending out its missionaries to far off Eastern lands to convert heathens to its own idea of the right staple of cotton. He pronounces in favour of American cotton as against Desi though he admits it gives a large yield per acre, from 25 p.c. to 30 p.c. more Kapas, and a higher ginning percentage plus a shorter growing period "which even in the Punjab is important because the farmer instead of using the last watering for their cotton can use it for sowing the early winter wheat and this is not possible with the American type." It is the usual process of manufacturers having it their way as against agriculturists and that too in this case foreign manufacturers. The writer of the Report emphasises irrigation and believes that India should produce six million bales of cotton two millions of which will be long stapled. This report does not constitute the only evidence. All the British trade papers are crying out for cheaper cotton and it is frankly avowed that the prosperity of Lancashire depends upon this. It is natural for them and British manufacturers to turn to Sindh as a likely supplier of cotton and yet we are told none should question motives and causes underlying the Sukkur Barrage. Perhaps it is too early to convince people who have pinned their faith to these two big projects that their faith is misplaced. One can only say "wait and see."

### FINANCE BILL THROWN OUT.

It is an unique incident in the financial history of this country that the Finance Bill of the Government of India is thrown out by the Legislative Assembly. The principle of 'grievances before grants' is followed with logical accuracy by the Nationalist party and the Government cannot say if they have any regard for truth that there is any breach even of the strict constitutional procedure. It is true the Swarajists have not much regard for the so-called constitutional procedure but even the Constitutionalists who have joined them as Independents do not find this procedure in any way opposed to their principles. The upshot of this action will be that the responsibility for taxation to meet a bloated expenditure will rest on the Executive Government and not upon representatives of the people. Logically the campaign for the non-payment of taxes should have begun now but it is to be doubted if people have become prepared for it from the standpoint of Mahatma—the only right standpoint. Preparation for it means a completion of the constructive programme and bringing about such an atmosphere of non-violence in thought, word and deed that there may be no possibility of repetition of Chauri Chaura or Bombay or Multan. The question then is what next? Should this be considered as a gesture of the self-respect of representatives of the people refusing to identify themselves with the expenditure and revenue of a system of Government which they distrust and which they cannot accord their support to? It is significant of the times that an economic reviewer like myself cannot take a longer review than this of the Finance Bill for at a stroke the Assembly has cut through all that paraphernalia with which we were obsessed. The only question that really counts is Swaraj, all the rest, discussions and disquisitions have ceased to interest, for details will take care of themselves when the fundamental question is solved.

## BHAGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At long last, the grievances of the Bhagur people are redressed.

(1) Bhagur is excluded from the Devlali Cantonment limits.

(2) With it have gone the inequitous imposts:—Octroi, licence fees etc.

(3) The registration of births and deaths will again be the function of the Patil Talati.

(4) And criminal cases will be tried by the Civil Officer.

For this splendid achievement—the reversal of the Military Policy—the people of Bhagur are to be congratulated for their strenuous struggle and for the peaceful hartal of 150 days. Their leader, Mr. Gopaldas Anandrao Desai, deserves their best thanks, and merits their substantial appreciation for the great sacrifice he has given in the struggle, which lasted for well-nigh five years. The best thanks of the people of Bhagur are also due to the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Jafferbhai Lalji, etc., and to the Editors of the "Chronicle", the "Voice", the "Hindustan", the "Sanj", the "Samachar", the "Indu Prakash" and the "Kaiseri".

There is an error in the Notification that is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette", page 205, which needs rectification. The notified area on the north of the Railway line *includes* three temples, one mosque and one Muslim cemetery. The actual boundary line, as indicated by pegs, *excludes* the above places! Further, the Southern portion demarcated by the Military authorities to show the cantonment limits viz:—Nos. 55, to 64 and 12/8 or the Southern portion of Survey Nos. 310, 311 and 312 ought to be included in the Notification. These rectifications are essential in order to avoid any dispute in the future. Will the Hon. Mr. Mehta see, that they are set right once for all?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

## KHILAFAT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the Khalif-Sultan has been deposed and turned out by the Angora Assembly, the Muslims of India have one more opportunity of examining both the political and doctrinal aspects of Khilafat, and particularly in the light of modern nationalism. It should be fully realised that any action, that might be taken by the proposed conference, with the object of making the Khalif's position conformable to Islamic traditions and doctrines, will not only be impeded by the difficulty of enforcing its decisions, but will possibly lead to a recrudescence of the same old spirit of discord and rivalry amongst the various nations in Islam, that has left its deep impresss on the history of Khilafat.

As far back as in 1919, I put forward a proposal to hold a Conference of Muslim representatives from all parts of the world. In this connection, I wrote as follows:—

"The real and vital issue that we, Mussalmans of India should decide in conjunction with the whole democracy of Islam is not that of Khilafat but that of the protection of the holy places which are the relics of our past glory and the heritage of the whole Muslim brotherhood. I must raise my weak voice to point out to my co-religionists that, now when the world is on the eve of a new era, they might go a step beyond the All-India Khilafat Conference, and inaugurate a world Conference, say in Cairo or in Baghdad, where delegates from all parts of the world be invited to discusss how the holy places and other Islamic non-political interests should be protected."

The idea that Khilafat symbolises Islam's spiritual unity and material strength, has always appealed to Muslim mind, but it has, unhappily, always fallen short of practical realisation. Racial and sectarian jealousies have rendered impossible the foundation or continuance of a Central Government in entire accord with the dogmatic notions of theocracy. Any attempt, therefore, on the part of any Conference to set up again an institution, described as archaic by Mustafa Kemal, against the silent but strong forces of Western philosophy and ardent nationalism, is foredoomed to failure.

Ulema, who will go to the Conference, will have to tackle problems which the Muslim legists of old were unable to solve—questions as regards the nature and form of allegiance which a Muslim subject of a Christian Power owes to the Khalif, the precise limitations to be placed on his fealty to a non-Muslim sovereign, and the rules governing the relations between Khalifa and the state acknowledging his jurisdiction over matters spiritual.

I appeal to Muslims to ponder these important questions well before proceeding further with the proposal of a World Conference. We have stood by Khilafat so far. Is it necessary and expedient that we concur in further commitments, unmindful of experience and signs of the time? In their reply to the Central Khilafat Committee's cable, the Angora Assembly has alluded to the sacred verse about the Islamic brotherhood, with the implied intention of suggesting its adoption, in place of Khilafat, as a better means of unity. In view of the growing desire for republicanism in Moslem countries, it is difficult to conceive of a more suitable basis for Islamic solidarity than that of friendship or fraternity.—Yours, etc.,

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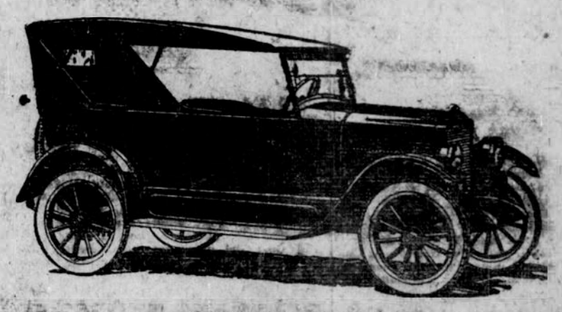

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## TRAINING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

### REFORMATORY TREATMENT.

### GOVERNOR AT DAVID SASSOON INSTITUTION.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution took place on Monday evening at the Institute's compound, Matunga, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor, presiding. On arrival H. E. the Governor was received by Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Chairman, and members of the Managing Committee and was taken round the premises for inspection of different departments which took about half an hour. A display of gymnastic and drill was then gone through which evoked hearty cheers from the audience.

Mr. E. J. Bunbury, then giving a short history and account of the Institution said:

The Bombay Children Act 1924 has unfortunately received what I hope is only a temporary check in the present session of the Bombay Legislative Council. I trust that Government will not allow this matter to rest and that their first efforts in that direction will be followed up, so that eventually special courts will be able to deal with this class of offender and adequate provision will be made for co-ordinating, extending and perfecting Reformatory and Industrial Schools throughout the Presidency. There is plenty of room for improvement in this direction. In this Presidency we have three Juvenile Reformatory Institutions; two in Bombay and one at Yerowda, each constituted differently with no possibility of transferring boys from one to the other, and with little or no liaison between them except the direction of a rather far distant Department of Government. In addition there is the Dharwar Juvenile Jail run on the Borstal system which is intended for the more hardened and criminally-inclined juvenile.

The time has come, in my opinion, when Government should review the whole Juvenile Reformatory system in this Presidency so as to provide for the proper treatment of the main classes of youthful offenders all of whom to-day are lumped too much under one category. Young criminals, light offenders, orphans, derelicts, beggars, physical wrecks, mentally defectives varying in age from infants of 8 to what are really men of 17 years, are sent to us by magistrates to be cured of their ills and turned out useful citizens of this country. My Committee have already expressed their views to Government in the matter of the reduction of the age-limit, and if I may make a suggestion it might be a practicable step to keep the Willingdon Boys Home for the youngest boys of say 8 to 10 years old, because the Salvation Army Staff there are certainly better equipped to deal with such children than we are here. I make this suggestion because I think some such arrangement could be made between Government and the Magistrates without entailing any delay due to legal difficulties which lie in the way of any more extensive reorganisation of the various Reformatories. Before this latter is undertaken I should like to see a thorough investigation into the whole matter by Government backed up by the best practical western experience which must be adapted to the conditions obtaining in India. A first step towards this end might well be a frank and full conference between Government and those who have had considerable personal experience here in the everyday management and control of Reformatory Schools, and I may say at once that my Committee will do all in their power to assist Government in any way possible should Government ask them to do so. A little clear thinking on the subject is required, and although many of us may differ as to the best means to be employed, we are at one in our belief that the work of reclaiming these children is one that is worth the best that we can give.

The report then mentioned about the matter of the progress made by the Institution in 1923, specially referring to health and sanitation of the boys.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—

It has given me the greatest pleasure possible to be present for the first time at your annual function, and I have listened with much interest to the Chairman's speech, which contains so full an explanation of the work which is being done by the Institution. I have always taken the keenest interest in Institutions similar to this, which do such an inestimable amount of good in turning out good citizens of those who otherwise might easily become, not only a drag, but even a danger, to the State.

Boys are not naturally vicious or criminal, and their moral code is framed mainly by the methods of their up-bringing. The lad brought up in surroundings where he is taught to distinguish right from wrong, has tremendous advantages over those who have no proper guidance in their younger days,—and it is to this latter class that all our efforts should be directed, so that their future lives should not be handicapped merely by the fact that, owing to the circumstance of birth, they have not had the opportunity given to other lads.

The great generosity of Mr. David Sassoon has given an opportunity to help already no less than 5,000 boys, and to deal with no less than 200 boys every two years.

I am a very strong believer in every movement dealing with the training of the young, and you may rest assured that what assistance I can give, or that Government can give, will be given very willingly.

GOVERNMENT AND REFORMATORY TREATMENT.

As doubtless you are aware, Government is at present considering the whole question of Reformatory treatment, and cordially welcomes any suggestions from your Committee, or from others who have studied this question. I will bear in mind the suggestion for a Conference between Government and those interested in such questions.

I naturally regretted very much the postponement of the consideration of the Children's Protection Bill even for a short period, as this Bill proceeded on the lines of the latest modern experience, and I anticipated, and still anticipate, much benefit from its enactment, and any delay must inevitably react detrimentally on many young lives.

The question of the age-limit is one of great importance. I have read the Report of your Sub-Committee, appointed by the Management Committee in connection with the disturbance which took place at the Reformatory in February of last year, in which this question was dealt with. The proposals of the Sub-Committee regarding the reduction of the age-limit are being considered, along with the general question relating to reformatories and jails, but I may say that I am generally in agreement, having had a certain amount of experience in connection with somewhat similar institutions, with the necessity of a rather different type of discipline for the older boys, and of the grave disadvantages of keeping together, in an Institution such as this, boys among whom there is such a great disparity in age.

I have not time to allude to the various endeavours of the Institution of which you have been told in the Chairman's speech, but Government has given, and will give, every support to any well formed schemes to fit the lads for the battle of life; and I think I may say that Government has shown its intention to carry out that desire of support in the fact that, for the year 1922-23, grants amounting to Rs. 89,500, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,14,773, towards maintenance and towards the support of all the activities of the Institutions, were made by Government.

The after care of the boys is of the greatest importance. I am very much in agreement with the remarks of the Chairman on this subject. Much has been done, but much more remains to be done, and I should be glad if your Chairman will address Government separately on the point, when the proposals which he has made will be carefully considered.

To the boys themselves I would say that, as one who has some practical experience in the training of boys, there need be no talk of rigorous discipline if only they themselves will consider it a point of honour to maintain self-discipline and put their entire confidence in, and pay proper respect to, the authority of their own Monitors. I believe in trusting a lad's honour until it is discovered that you cannot put trust in the lad. That seldom occurs, but when you do find it out, then that lad is not worthy of the friendship of honest lads, and you treat him as such; but lads so trusted see that that confidence is seldom misplaced.

Your Chairman has alluded to my visit, on my first arrival, to the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. I confess I am keen on sports and have played all games, and play most still, but not so well as I did. If I tell you lads to "play cricket" at work and at play, you will understand I mean to lead a moral, upright life, taking your share of life's responsibility, and able to look anyone in the face with a clear conscience.

I can assure you that this will not be, I hope, my first and last visit, and I thank you most sincerely for the welcome you have given me.

A vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor, proposed by Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas followed by National Anthem terminated the proceeding.

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| 760 × 90 | 58 14 0 | 9 5 0 |
| 765 × 105 | 72 4 0 | 12 0 0 |
| 810 × 90 | 63 15 0 | 9 15 0 |
| 815 × 105 | 77 10 0 | 12 11 0 |
| 815 × 120 | 87 15 0 | 15 5 0 |
| 820 × 120 | 97 11 0 | 14 10 0 |
| 875 × 105 | 84 3 0 | 13 8 0 |
| 880 × 120 | 106 0 0 | 15 8 0 |
| 895 × 135 | 132 13 0 | 17 1 0 |
| 895 × 150 | 157 15 0 | 20 0 0 |
| 920 × 120 | 110 14 0 | 16 3 |
| 935 × 135 | 139 4 0 | 18 6 0 |
| 30 × 3½ | 65 10 0 | 9 5 0 |

STRAIGHT SIDE

| SIZES. | TYRES | TUBES. |
|---|---|---|
| 32 × 3½ | 92 5 0 | 10 5 0 |
| 32 × 4 | 100 1 0 | 12 3 0 |
| 32 × 4½ | 124 1 0 | 14 14 0 |
| 33 × 4 | 104 13 0 | 13 0 0 |
| 33 × 5 | 133 10 0 | 15 11 0 |
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**Mail your Order to-day, or write for samples stating your requirements.**

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| | Each. Rs. a. p | Each Rs. a. p. |
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| Superfine White 8 ft. by 6½ ft. | 23 0 0 | |
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| „ 1 Coloured do. | „ 12 0 0 | to 18 0 0 |
| „ 300 Scarlet do. | „ 9 8 0 | to 14 6 0 |
| „ 350 White do. | „ 8 0 0 | to 12 0 0 |
| „ 350 Coloured do. | „ 9 0 0 | to 13 8 0 |
| „ 275 White do. | „ 8 4 0 | to 12 6 0 |
| „ 275 Coloured do. | „ 9 0 0 | to 13 8 0 |
| „ 40 Brown 6 ft. by 5 ft. to 8 ft. by 5 ft | „ 7 8 0 | to 10 9 0 |
| „ 40 Natural Grey do. | „ 6 8 0 | to 8 8 0 |
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| | | |
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| „ 023 Blue Flannel | „ | 5 12 0 „ |
| „ 024 „ „ | „ | 5 12 0 „ |
| „ 045 Green „ | „ | 5 12 0 „ |
| „ 045 Blue „ | „ | 5 12 0 „ |
| „ 045 White „ | „ | 5 12 0 „ |
| „ 046 Flannel | „ | 8 0 0 „ |
| „ 045 Scarlet „ | „ | 5 12 0 „ |
| „ 045 Navy Blue Flannel | „ | 5 12 0 „ |
| „ 045 Blue Flannel | „ | 5 12 0 „ |
| „ 072 Pink Flannel 20 inches | „ | 2 0 0 „ |
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| R. Donegal Tweed | „ | 3 0 0 „ |
| No. 049 „ | „ | 3 8 0 „ |
| „ 051 Mixture Tweed | „ | 7 0 0 „ |
| „ 0020 Grey Tweed | „ | 4 8 0 „ |
| „ 025 Donegal Tweed | „ | 4 8 0 „ |
| „ 069 Grey Suiting Pattern Nos. 1-15 | „ | 5 4 0 „ |
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| „ 100 Blue Mixture Tweed | „ | 5 0 0 „ |
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| „ 4 M. Tweed | „ | 4 12 0 „ |
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| Serge Blue | „ | 6 8 0 „ |
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| No. 055 Serge Grey | „ | 6 0 0 „ |
| „ 056 „ „ | „ | 6 8 0 „ |
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| „ 059 „ „ | „ | 8 12 0 „ |
| „ 060 „ „ | „ | 9 0 0 „ |
| „ 064 „ Sky Blue | „ | 7 12 0 „ |
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All Materials are 54" wide except, where otherwise stated.

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| | White | White with Coloured stripes | Colours. |
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| 48 in. by 8 in. | „ 3 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 3 8 0 |
| 60 in. by 8 in. | „ 3 12 0 | 4 4 0 | 4 4 0 |

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| Ladies Combinations with full & half sleeves 32"-44" from | 11 12 0 to 14 4 0 „ |
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|---|---|
| Natural Grey | Rs. 1 12 0 per pair |
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| Black | „ 2 2 0 „ |
| Heather Mixture | „ 2 2 0 „ |
| No. 506 White | „ 2 4 0 „ |

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| | |
|---|---|
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